P & O
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
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Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,966—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd June.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wilmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5251	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers to the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains,	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	27th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th June 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains,	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,256	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 857 tons, on the 20th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bhrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd June.

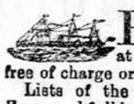
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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CALCUTTA.
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 16th June, 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	6th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar into DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to
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Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

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Treacher's Thomsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	" "	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar shape	" "	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Special, Torpedo shape	" 50	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Sumatra, Barrels	" "	1 12	2 0
Java Gems, No. 1	" "	3 4	3 10
" " No. 2	" "	3 0	3 6
" " No. 3	" "	2 12	3 2
" Nobles	" "	3 0	3 6

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MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
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Secretary,
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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Fatmabai, wife of Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman Kadwani, the following ornaments:—

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2 mara jadao poli and child jadao, with pearls.
1 joomna solid.
1 gold jalavali jarmar.
3 gold jer of 350 beads.
1 ring of rose diamonds.
1 ruby and diamond ring.

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By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJI, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the dead-letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, law reports, silver small articles, coats, trousers, baby dress, carved and colored papers, watch, scent, silk handkerchiefs, Xmas cards, samples, cloth, etc.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold chain, silver embroidery anklets, naali buttons, rings, zine, brass lotas, lamps, coffee, embroidered shella, silk saris, cholis, caps, dhotars, clothes &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1900.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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NOTICES.

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APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT OF BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 263-8971 OF 1899.

ASPANDIAR KAIKHUSRU IRANI, and SHERIAR P. KAIKHUSRU IRANI, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Sopari Baug, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

VITHALDAS KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Hemraj Hari, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 7th day of September, 1899, it was ordered interalia that the Defendants should pay to the said Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,179-14-8 for damages and the sum of Rs. 84-9-0 for costs making together the sum of Rs. 1,264-7-8.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 15th day of February 1900 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land situate at DeLisle Road in the City of Bombay, admeasuring about 1,662 square yards, bearing Collector's old Nos. 725, 734 and 739 and New No. 12,717, and New Survey No. 1A-2663 and bounded on the West by the DeLisle Road, on the East by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the property of Sittaram Luxuman Coombar, and on the South by the property of Aspandiar and Sheriar Kaikhusru Irani.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1900, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrent of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of this writ.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

A charge of Rs. 12,000 and interest at 12 annas per cent. per mensem from the 28th July, 1898, given as Collateral Security for the repayment of Rs. 12,000 advanced by one Himatram Nurbheram, now deceased to the said Vithaldas Khetsey on the Mortgage of his the said Vithaldas Khetsey's property at Byculla, dated the 28th July, 1898, which charge has been declared valid and binding on the said lands and premises by a decree of the High Court in Suit. No. 556 of 1899, and dated the 10th day of April, 1900, in favour of the executors of the said Himatram Nurbheram.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest there in.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid fouthwith, when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of May, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
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Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained aniversal admiration

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,282 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	60
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	5 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	1 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	19
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 ,12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	,1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdR 2	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00	,000	...	90
Britannia ills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,00	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	00	dvdRs.60	1,875
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.2	680xd
Colin batore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2o	540
Colaba Land & Mills &	4,000	70	...	Rs. 10	340
Coorla Mills	00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	680
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3	310
Dhulia Spinning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	285
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hindustan	9875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	530
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	180
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	440
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	100
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	250
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs35	70
Khangaum Manufg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.32	575
Loopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	150
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,800
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	4 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	6 vd 60	1775
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Amaroti	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	40
Mazagon	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 15	1425
Morarji Goculdass	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	160
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
Madura Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
National	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	162
New Great Eastern	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld),	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1800
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	16
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	65
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	550
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City					
Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	si	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akber	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 8	72
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	170xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180x
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvdRs10	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340x1
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	210	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	370
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Beraar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	480
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	137
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	570	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	600	500	20	310xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1725
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	325
Surat Cliff Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	985

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 3-37m., 3-57a. Low water, 9-8m., 10-22a. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla who had been staying in Bombay for some days past, left for his territories, on Sunday last.

BURGLARY AT A PHOTOGRAPHER'S SHOP.—Mr. F. De Lair, a photographer, Forbes Street, Fort, has made a report to the police that on opening his premises, on Sunday morning, he found two windows open and a screwdriver lying on a table. On examination of the place he discovered that a drawer in a cupboard had been opened and currency notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 103, stolen from it.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton,
Overture	Concert	Tit.
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Waltzes	Dream of the Ocean	Gung'l.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Polka	Mein Rosonen	Anger.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IMPORTING PERSIAN OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ghandi, of the Opium Department, prosecuted Abdul Hussenkhan and Ali Isa for importing two tolas of Persian opium contrary to law. The accused arrived from Bassorah on Saturday and on being searched at the Prince's Dock the opium was found concealed in their caps. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law, and stated that they had brought the opium for their own use. The accused were discharged.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, John Richard Jones, a European, was charged by Constable Carter, with deserting the workhouse. On the 2nd April last Jones obtained one day's leave and went out in search of employment, and since then he had not turned up again to the workhouse. On Saturday last, Constable Carter, while going on his rounds, saw the accused wandering about Mazagon and arrested him. The accused had similarly left the workhouse on three previous occasions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SLOUGH RAILWAY COLLISION.—Among those who were injured by the Slough railway collision, on Saturday last, was Mr. Pheroze Cursetji Sethna, of the firm of Messrs. Captain and Sett, agents of the Gold Mohur Mills, which was started in Bombay about three years ago, and the muccadum to several local mills. Mr. Pheroze is the nephew of Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E., of Calcutta, and is well-known in Masonic circles in Bombay. He is a Past Master of Lodge Rising Star of Western India. He left Bombay per s. s. Imperator for England for the benefit of his health and to extend his business in English piece-goods.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gulfoor Vazier, a Mahomedan lad, aged about eighteen years. The deceased was the son of an engine-driver and resided with his father at Mazagon. He was an apprentice in the P. and O. Workshops. A few days ago Gulfoor went to the Belvedere Hill to graze his goat and while ascending the hill, he tripped and fell against a stone, sustaining a compound fracture of the right leg. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah Dinshaw Sorabji, a Parsi, was brought up on a warrant charging him with cheating one Mancherji Edulji, a confectioner, of Apollo Street. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Oliveira, pleader, for the defendant. The charge against the accused was that being an employe of the complainant he had recovered two sums of money, namely, Rs. 65 and Rs. 62, from Dr. Rustomji Dadabhoy and Mr. P. C. Taraporewalla, respectively, and appropriated the money to his own use. The accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 400.

PROFESSOR RANA SURTAN SINGHJI.—Mr. Gordhundas Tejpal gave an "at home" at his residence, Nepean Sea Road, yesterday evening, to a large circle of friends to witness the feats of the Kathiawari Nimrod, Rana Surtan Singhji. The professor accomplishes some excellent feats with the gun, revolver and sword, and afforded a pleasant afternoon's entertainment to the assembled guests. He was put to one or two special tests and was much applauded for his successes in regard to these. Mr. Gordhundas Tejpal's house was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and the shooting tricks were continued by the aid of the electric light, excellent shooting being recorded.

AN UNPROTECTED STAIRCASE.—At Nowroji Hill, Dongree, yesterday morning, Mr. Turner, the coroner, concluded the inquiry regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Godavery, aged about six years, who had died from the effects of the injuries received by her falling down an unprotected staircase on the second storey of the house. The staircase was formerly protected by a wall on one side, which was, however, pulled down, while the building underwent repairs about two months ago, and it had since been left unprotected. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of manslaughter against Ebrahim, the mistry, who had supervised the work of repairing the house.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Gunbow Street, Fort, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Bhicaiji, a Parsee widow, aged about fifty years. About six years ago, her husband, Dadabhoy Hormusji Madan, died at Indore. Deceased then came to Bombay and put up with her brother in Gunbow Street. About two months ago she received news that her son, aged twenty-eight years, was going to embrace Mahomedan faith at Indore. The death of her husband, combined with the above news, preyed heavily on her mind, and she became insane. On Sunday night Bhicaiji and her brother and his family took their meals and went to bed. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, an ayah, in the service of the brother, informed her master that deceased had been missing from her room. On a search being made, her body was found floating in the well in the house. Deceased never said she was tired of her life. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

AN UNHAPPY WIFE.—On Sunday last, a jhamal in the service of Dr. Bezonji Nowroji, at Chundanwady, was going to the bazaar to have his tea, when he noticed a Hindu woman standing near his master's well. The woman appeared to be sullen. While the hamal was returning to his master's place, he heard a splash in the well. He went up and on looking into the well saw the woman struggling in the water. Before any assistance could reach her, the woman was drowned. The police had the body dragged from the well. The deceased appeared to be a Maratha woman of the labouring class and about twenty-five years of age. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, on the body of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of suicide. After the inquest was over, the husband of the deceased came forward and identified the body to be that of his wife. He stated that he had a quarrel with her during the previous night. They both left home for work that morning and when he returned home in the evening he learnt that his wife had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well close by.

STORING AND PRESSING RAW HIDES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yester day, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the cass in which Mr. Sorabji Bamonji Master, Superintendent of the Municipal Licence Department, charged Ismail Haji Essac with storing and pressing raw hides in Mutton Street. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for the defendant. The magistrate remarked that on a personal inspection of the premises in question he came to the concusion that the storing and pressing of raw hides in the locality was injurious to health and likely to cause a nuisance of the worst kind to the people residing there. The sooner the trade was stopped the better especially in a thickly-populated city like Bombay. As it was the city was unhealthy enough, and afflicted with all kinds of maladies. In the opinion of the court the trade was most injurious to public health. The accused had taken up a frivolous attitude in fighting the case. In a previous case an agent of the accused was warned not to stop raw hides, and on his agreeing to comply with that order he was not awarded any punishment. The accused was fined Rs. 100 and ordered to discontinue storing and pressing raw hides at his premises within twenty-four hours.

"THE INDIAN AND EASTERN ENGINEER."—The June issue of the Indian and Eastern Engineer contains several articles of more than usual general and technical interest, and includes some fine photographic reproductions. Under the title of "New Bombay" the operations of the Bombay Improvement Trust for the second year of its existence are reviewed. While a propos of the season a fine photogravure of Colombo Breakwater in the South-West Monsoon is presented. The first of an important series of articles on the organisation of international engineering business from the pen of Mr. Stafford Ransome, M. Inst. C. E., appears. The Mandalay-Kunlon Ferry Railway is further dealt with in a continuation of the article in the last issue, and includes some highly interesting photographs of the progress of the Gokteik Gorge Viaduct under construction by the Pennsylvania Steel Co., which give the reader an illustration of the methods employed in American practice. The series of articles on the Paris Universal Exhibition are continued (illustrated). Among the other articles are "China" by Mr. Charles T. Garner, C. M. G., "The Machinery of a Modern Warship" (illustrated) and "The Irrigation Works of Jeypur State," by Mr. Charles Egremont Stotherd, A. M. Inst. C. E. (illustrated).

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Ferguson Road, touching the death of Rukhmee, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty years. The deceased was the wife of Rama Dowlatta and resided with him in a chawl, at Ferguson Road. The couple worked as labourers in the Century Mills. The deceased was a well-behaved woman until about two or three years ago and since then she had been seen misbehaving herself and the husband had to chastise her in consequence. On the evening of the 10th instant, the husband after partaking of his meals, went out on a visit to his friends, leaving his wife and a boarder, named Balla, in the room. When the husband returned home, he found the deceased and Balla both had disappeared. He made inquiries and traced deceased and Balla to the house of her step-mother. On being interrogated as to why she had left home the woman replied that she wanted to go to her uncle at Dyser, in company of Balla. The husband took the deceased home and chastised her, since then the woman appeared sullen and would not talk with her husband, but attended to her domestic affairs. On Saturday night they went to bed and about midnight the husband found her missing. On the following day her body was found floating in the tank belonging to the Star of India Mill, off Ferguson Road. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Thursday there were four deaths at Lower Damaun, two of them being due to starvation, one to fever and one to small-pox. On Friday there were two deaths, one from starvation and the other from cholera which had made no victim during the three previous days. At 10 p.m., there were at Lower Damaun a few drops from a passing cloud, not sufficient even to make a single cent. of rain which is anxiously awaited here. The weather is very warm, but the heat is not much felt owing to the constant blowing of high wind which has knocked down mangoes from trees before they had time to ripen. Damaun and the adjoining villages produce very valuable mangoes of different kinds and shapes. On the termination at midnight of 9th February last of the great timber theft case which had been pending upwards of six years, and the trial of which began on the 10th January and continued both day and night for 30 days, the overexertions taken wherein cost the young Judge Mr. Mourao his life, while friends of the five accused were rejoicing over their acquittal, the Crown Advocate prepared and filed an appeal against the judge's decision, which in due course being heard by the High Court of Goa, an order was made last week, annulling all the proceedings had and taken subsequent to the prima facie case being made upon which warrants were granted for the arrest of the accused who had to give substantial bail, and ordering a trial de novo. The new judge who will be appointed to occupy the Damaun bench will have to begin his career in unravelling the tangled skein of a case which stands unique on the records of the Portuguese Courts.

HARD LUCK ON A SPORTSMAN.—On Thursday last, Lieutenant Hunter, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, missed a bison's head which was recently skinned and placed in his compound to dry. Suspicion was roused against an old woman, named Firiba who had been picking bones in the place. The police on investigation found that she had disposed of the head to a bone-seller residing in Bhowani Peit who was about to despatch it elsewhere. This led to a G. I. P. railway waggon being searched when the bison's head was found in three pieces. We hear that Lieutenant Hunter does not wish to press the charge, as the old woman mistook the bison's head for some old bones which she sold for nine pice. We might here mention that the bison was shot by Lieutenant Hunter in the Mysore jungles.—*Deccan Herald.*

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH C. C. *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

The Telegraph Cricket Club played their first match of the season on Saturday, their opponents being a team of the Y. M. C. A., who were defeated by 64 runs. Troyal, Mason, Montgomery and Rozario batted well for the Telegraph, and Scott and Laxton for the Y. M. C. A. Fern captured six wickets for 43 runs. Scores:—

TELEGRAPH.

Montgomery, c and b Fern	21
Mason W, b Fern	30
Netscher, b Fern	11
Rozario, b Fern	17
Troyal, not out	48
Parker, b Fern	0
Osborne, c Atkins, b Fern	0
Johnson, not out	16
Perkin, Speechley, Thoy } Did not bat.	
Extras	6
Innings closed	149

Y. M. C. A.

Scott, b Netscher	26
Dawson, c Rozario, b Mason	2
Lee, hit wicket, b Netscher	1
Spilling, hit wicket, b Troyal	8
Laxton, run out	28
Fern, c Netscher, b Mason	5
Irvine, c Osborne, b Speechley	12
Dassa, b Speechley	0
Thomas, c and b Troyal	0
Mendez, not out	0
Atkins, b Speechley	1
Extras	2
Total	85

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA *VS.* ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

These teams met on Saturday on the College Gymkhana ground. The game resulted in a draw. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

J D Mody, not out	100
S H Davar, b Ganoo	0
N N Vakil, c and b Sargon	3
M R Parukh, st Dean, b Fitz Herbert	4
H D Gimi, l-b-w b Poyntz	33
P H Vakil, not out	32
R J Mody, N K Ashburner, K K Ashburner, N B Darabseth, B J Pleader } Did not bat.	
Extras	10
Innings closed, Total	182

ARMY AND NAVY C. S.

Long, b R Mody	6
Sargon, run out	0
Windsor, b R Mody	7
Fitz Herbert, c N Vakil, b Parukh	0
Ganoo, b Pleader, b P Vakil	23
Snow, c N Vakil, b P Vakil	10
E Dean, c and b P Vakil	0
W Dean, not out	5
Poyntz, not out	1
Stevenson, Pereira } Did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total	60

ISLAM GYMKHANA *VS.* B, V. ARTILLERY.

This match was played on the ground of the Islam Gymkhana on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Islam team by 68 runs. C. M. Ali played a fine innings for 91. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ismail, b Hogan	0
C M Ali, c and b Hogan	91
Khalid, b Downes	20
D Nensi, c Husey, b Downes	0
M Arabi, not out	6
A Kassum, R M Somji, A A Fyzee, Sk Hoosain, S Patheria, S Barodawalla } Did not bat.	
Extras	28
Total	145

B. V. A.

Gallagher, b Sk Hoosain	10
Higgins, b Sk Hoosain	18
Hogan R, b Sk Hoosain	0
Kelly, b Sk Hoosain	5
Downes, b Ali	24
Hogan, b Sk Hoosain	0
Herbert, c and b Khalid	14
Hussey, b Khalid	0
Lown, b Khalid	5
Saunders, not out	0
Cole N H, b Khalid	2
Extras	3
Total	77

NOBLE C. C. *VS.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A match played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Sunday between these teams resulted in an easy win for the Noble C. C. by 80 runs. Winning the toss they went in first and knocked up a total of 179 runs, Messrs. Driver, Talati and Davar contributing 67, 30 and 25 runs respectively. The Parsee Gymkhana responded with 99 runs, Mr. Dubash batting well for 32 against the fine bowling of Messrs. Talati and Davar. The former captured five wickets for 18 runs and the latter four for 40.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN IN RANGOON.

A VERY large crowd, chiefly of Mahomedans, assembled on the Barr Street pontoon and precincts on Wednesday to welcome H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, K.C.I.E., the head of the Khoja community in India. The pontoon was most tastefully decorated with palms, foliage and bunting, and the whole of the landing stage was covered with red cloth. The steamer Kistna, in which his Highness arrived, anchored at the Hastings early in the morning and the launch Romeo, with Aga Mahomed, Consul for Persia, Mahomed Nanji, Aga Abdul Wahab, Aga Mahomed, Ebrahim Ispahany, Ismail Munnee and other gentlemen of the Mahomedan community, went off to bring his Highness down. Shortly after half past 8 o'clock the launch came alongside Barr Street jetty and his Highness was met by Mr. Minns, District Magistrate, and

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(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
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The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady at Saturday's rates and nothing doing.

Bank Telegraphic is available ready and forward at 1s. 3 31-32d., while Demand can be obtained from July to the end of the year at 1s. 4d. For Credits the best rate is 1s. 4 5-32d. to the end of July, but afterwards 1s. 4 3-16d. is asked.

Bank Telegraphic, ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
3 do Francs	1·69 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95 7-8 for the 2nd of July and with better advices from Calcutta and the rise of 32 lakhs in the Bank of Bombay cash balance improved to Rs. 96 1-16, declining during the day to Rs. 95 15-16. Ready paper is 1-16th higher than the rate for the settlement.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Owing to the anxiety felt about our long delayed rains the market is weak.

	Rs.
China Mills S. and W. Co.	440
Currimbhoy	680
Manockji Petit	1,775

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	233,384
Do. " Branches	Dec.	3,27,140
Other "	Inc.	3,798,587
Government Securities	Dec.	9 604
Other authorised	Dec.	4,952
Loans	Inc.	1,286,527
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	191,441
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	82,098
Cash	Inc.	3,188,777

FREIGHTS.—The market is very quiet with very little doing.

COALS.—This market is also very quiet and all we can hear of to-day is a sale of ready Heilger's Boarea 300 tons at Rs. 13-8.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—Rates are unchanged in a firm market but with nothing doing owing to sellers demanding too high rates.

CASTORSEED.—The market is strong with buyers at Rs. 39.

LINSEED is firm with a good demand and business has been done in bold grain at Rs. 10 and in small at Rs. 9-14.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet with nothing doing, Brown Cawnpore being quoted at Rs. 7-7-6 and Yellow at Rs. 7-13, or one anna down.

POPPYSEED is steady with business passing at Rs. 8-10-6 to Rs. 8-11.

COTTON.—The market opened very quiet this morning, private advices during the day advising a further fall in the price of yarn in a very depressed market.

In the forenoon Mills were buyers to a small extent, but later on withdrew from the market, the total purchases during the day amounting to some 1,100 bales consisting chiefly of Bengals.

Bengal Fine ready Rs. 192
do. F. G. " " 185, Jan. 1901, Rs. 174
Broach Fine " " 220
do. Good " " 215, March 1901, Rs. 203
Westerns " " 204

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports..	12,000	23,000	18,000
Do exports to Great B. ..	22,000	18,000	24,000
Do do to Continent ..	10,000	40,000	30,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	6,324,000	8,290,000	8,422,000
Do. exports to U. K. do ...	2,164,000	3,388,000	3,375,000
Do. do to Continent do ...	3,270,000	3,370,000	3,703,000
Do. stock U. S. Ports.....	220,000	610,000	359,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 15th instant offords the following comparisons with the 2 previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,820,000	3,445,330	2,804,150
Do. " of Surats ..	64,000	187,450	174,760
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	531,000	1,359,100	1,143,950
Do. London	9,000	4,000	4 000
American Afloat	30,000	45,400	65,500
East Indian "	2,000	3,000	8,500
Total...	572,000	14,11,500	1,221,950
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	5 2 32-32d.	3 13-32d.	3 9-16
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 6-32d.	2 25-32d.	3 1-32
Difference...	28-32d.	20-32d.	17-32d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	33
Berar	61
Total Comras...	94
Broach	6
Bengals	166
Total...	266

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	226
Linseed	1,040
Rapeseed	1,264
Gingelly seed	847
Poppyseed	1,547
Groundnuts	150
Castorseed	2,470
Rice	9,759
Myrabollams	16,182

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.
Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mafiana left here this evening.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sobraon, which left Bombay on the 5th instant arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18.

O. L. Austral, from London, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Silesia from Japan, for Bombay, left Rangoon on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Oceanien which left Bombay on Thursday the 7th instant at 5 p.m. arrived at Suez on Sunday the 17th instant, at 8 p.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th June, as compared with the statement of 9th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 9. Rs.	June 16. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,90,671	53,27,055
Do. do. at Branches	28,40,655	25,13,515
Other Deposits	400,17,773	438,16,360
Post Bills	7,852	7,957
Credits, undrawn	24,52,574	28,73,120
Rs...	674,09,525	715,38,007
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,30,473	74 20,869
Other authorised Securities	22,01,212	21,90,260
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	107,70,208	165,51,159
Loans do. do. do.	172,49,00	185,35,534
Bills Discounted and purchased	143.50.136	141,58,695
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	27,006	23,732
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	5,22,315	6,04,413
Cash	144,34,592	176,23,069
Rs...	674,09,525	715,38,007

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY

Week ending 2nd June, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	52,658	45,421	7,237	...	80,140	...
Parcels, &c.						
Goods	2,06,605	1,04,158	1,02,447	...	19,15,243	...
Other earnings	5,401	7,976	..	2,575	...	59,289
Total for week	2,64,664	1,57,555	1,07,109	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	55,87,328	36,51,238	...	...	19,36,094	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LITTLE—May 16, at Chester, England, suddenly, Thomas David Little, C I E, M Inst, C E, late Chief Engineer, P W D, Bombay, interred at Moffat, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

JOSEPH—June 16, at Kasauli, Patrick Michael Joseph, late of the Commissariat Department, aged 70 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1900.

THE Gospel of Regeneration of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Poor is preached by Mr. W. Forbes Mitchell in a booklet, published by Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta. The writer, who has spent forty-three years in India, and played his part in the great Mutiny has been for some years a captain of industry in Calcutta. He has paid a good deal of attention to the growing poverty of the Eurasian community, and he is quite satisfied that with a little of the wealth of a Mr. Andrew Carnegie, or a Colonel North, autocratic power, and the collaboration of a committee of business men having sympathy with the object, he could regenerate the community, and convert them, men and women, into earnest and efficient workers in factories and workshops, where they would not have to associate and compete with the coolie class. Capital being the essence of the scheme, the suggestion is made that money can be provided by a limited liability company, constituted under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, which makes special provision for associations for a public purpose subject to the sanction of the Local Government. If, says the writer, "Lord Kitchener could raise a quarter of a million for building and endowing a college in Khartoum to the memory of Charles Gordon, surely half that amount could be raised to rescue from poverty and crime the descendants of the men who added India to the British Empire." There were three factors in the precedent referred to, none of which unfortunately can be appealed to on behalf of the Eurasians. The money was sought and obtained under the full glamour of the stricken field of Omdurman, of the pious enthusiasm for the Gordon legend which has been carefully nurtured during fifteen years, and of the belief in the back of the minds of most of the subscribers that the Gordon Memorial College would bring the Soudan to Christianity. If the announcement had been made beforehand that the College would not aim at Christianising the natives and that the missionaries were to be excluded from the Soudan, the result of the appeal might have been somewhat different. Those who compass sea and land to make one proselyte, are not likely to be interested in the case of the Eurasians who have inherited the faith of their fathers. Indeed Mr. Forbes Mitchell waxes eloquent in his denunciation of the Missionary Societies, for their neglect of the Eurasians whose chances of employment they have destroyed by giving a free education to the Hindu and other natives of India. In former years, Eurasians had a practical monopoly of the subordinate offices under Government, and proved themselves efficient and reliable. Many of them rose to veritably important positions. There are only two exceptions to the missionary bodies thus castigated, the Methodist Episcopalian and the Roman Catholic, which have done a great deal to educate and assist a sorely tried community. At present, the attitude of too many of that body, according to our author, is "Watch and Pray!" In one year the District Charitable Society distributed Rs. 15,000 and the Almshouse Rs. 14,000, making together sufficient to pay the interest on eight lakhs of Government Paper. Begging letters and personal appeals added largely to the misplaced charity which rouses the indignation of the writer, who justly holds that nothing can be done for the Eurasian or any other community if they be taught to depend on money which they have done nothing to earn. The Eurasian mothers, as a rule, know nothing of housewifery, or of making the most of small means. Imprudent marriages are the rule, the children are badly brought up, and are allowed to smoke tobacco in their earliest years.

The brochure insists upon the necessity of inculcating the doctrine of self-help, and working steadily to teach the Eurasian to become the skilled artisan of India. There are a large number of public institutions in Calcutta, giving employment to many thousands, but in none of them are there competent instructors to teach the raw hands how to use their tools. The lads are supposed to pick up their knowledge as they go along. Those who are endowed with exceptional quickness and powers of observation may do so, but the majority fall far below the standard of a European workman, never having been shown the proper way to hold and use chisel or file. It is suggested that the Government should go to the expense of paying instructors in their own factories and then take on as apprentices a certain number of Eurasians year by year. This is the only form of State help which Mr. Forbes Mitchell would approve, holding that it would be wrong in principle to use the money of the general tax-payer for the special advantage of a particular community. On this subject of technical teaching, we may recall the fact that when the Technical Institute was being founded in Bombay a distinguished engineer, who had large experience of railway and other workshops, expressed strong doubts as to the practicability of training workmen in technical schools. That is a purpose to which they are never applied in Europe, where they are intended to further the education of men who have already learned their trade. But if it be true, as we are now told, that even in the Gun and Shell Foundry at the Dum Dum Small Arms Factory, the Mint and the large Railway workshops which are semi-Government institutions, there are no instructors, and the maxim is that if a boy does not pick up his knowledge for himself, he must be kicked and cuffed into it. What is the prospect of raising the standard of artisans in India? The remedy suggested is that Government should appoint an officer of ability as a superintendent of technical and mechanical education, and a staff of properly qualified instructors should be brought from Europe for each department in every Government workshop or factory, and their whole time should be devoted to the instruction of apprentices. As a matter of fact apprentices are non-existent in India, but this difficulty might be got over by a special Apprentice Act making idleness or absence a punishable offence. Government factories and railway workshops being thus supplied with competent instructors, according to this scheme, they should take on a certain proportion of Eurasians. It is claimed that this would enable a large number of the youth of that community to find suitable employment, and in a few years the effect would be appreciable.

The usual panacea so often urged upon Government, the creation of Eurasian regiments, is shown to be altogether useless as a means of raising the general condition of the community. The soldier's pay only suffices to maintain himself, it would not enable him to support a wife and family. It would take every year a considerable number of the best of the physically fit, and place them apart. If the recruits were to be taken from what he describes as the dregs of the community, there would be something to be said for the military solution of the well-nigh insoluble problem. A more general objection to the formation of special Eurasian regiments is that corps, formed exclusively from a particular class, like the militia of the Eastern Dutch and Portuguese settlements, must either degenerate, or develop into a proud and overbearing military caste, a curse to themselves and a danger to the country. The author, who was behind the scenes in May and June, 1859, remembers the intense anxiety at Delhi, when the military authorities learned through letters intercepted in the Post Office, that the European troops of the Honorable East India Company, including the eleven thousand splendid artillery men, who had really crushed the black Mutiny had conspired to march from Meerut to Delhi, where certain Queen's regiments were prepared to join them "and make a grand gale," that being interpreted meant, that they intended to seige the Government and become masters of India on their own account. Lord Clive's tact and promptitude averted the explosion. The danger was incalculable, for at that time the native army having been broken up, there would have been no force available to resist such a combination. It is but fair to say that the Eurasians had no part or act in this wild and perilous scheme. There is, of course, no objection to the enlistment of individual Eurasians in British regiments, and we have Lord Curzon's authority for the statement that they are frequently accepted as recruits. During the Mutiny the Eurasian corps, which were then raised, distinguished themselves by their bravery in the field and their undoubted fidelity. But as the Viceroy pointed out in March last, all those corps were disbanded in the next ten years, on the ground that, though they were as costly as British troops, the same reliance could not be placed in them, and that, moreover, there were not sufficient recruits forthcoming to make a force of 700 men. Lord Curzon, with the approval of the majority of the Government of India, soon after his arrival in this country sent home a proposal for the constitution of a Eurasian corps. The Secretary of State did not accept it, because the heavy expenditure involved without any commensurate increase in the military strength of the Empire. Clearly salvation is not to be found in that direction. If the Government can see their way to act on the suggestion to complete the equipment of their many factories by a staff of competent instructors, and thus enable a certain number of Eurasians to become apprentices that community would undoubtedly benefit largely.

MR. J. W. MOLLISON, Deputy Director of Agriculture at Poona, has prepared a couple of instructive and useful papers on the cultivation of pepper in the Bombay Presidency. The pepper of commerce is the dried fruit of a vine like plant, which is found wild in the forests of Malabar and Travancore. It requires a moist hot climate, a rainfall of 100 inches or more being necessary. The plant is a large climber, and in the Kanara Gardens it is trained on the *supari* palm trees. The pulp of the red berry covers a soft stone which furnishes the white pepper of commerce. In the Kanara forests, however, only a limited amount of white pepper is produced, the chief product being black pepper. This is prepared from unsorted berries which are first crushed and then dried, the skin and part of the pulp adhering as a dry, dark covering to the stones. The resulting pepper is therefore black in appearance. The plant is propagated by layering or from cuttings planted at the roots of betel palms. The best manure for pepper, betel-nut and all other crops of the spice garden is a leaf mould made from green leaves and twigs obtained in the monsoon and used as litter for buffaloes and other cattle, and then removed to a manure pit, where it is allowed to decay. In an established plantation the pepper plants reach a height of fifteen or twenty feet. The vines on one palm, when in full bearing, yield in a good season an average of 1,000 clusters varying in size. A thousand clusters should give about seven seers of dried pepper. The berries are plucked by hand, a single bamboo with the branches cut off about a foot from the stem being used as a ladder for the gatherer. The fully ripe berries are soaked in water for seven or eight days, or piled in a heap so that the pulp ferments. They are then rubbed by hand or on a coarse cloth if the quantity is small, but if there is a big yield the berries are trampled by coolies. After the pulp has been entirely removed by washing the pepper is dried by exposure to the sun for about a week. This drying process has also the effect of bleaching the pepper to a pale grey or pale drab, and it can be made whiter by chemical agency. Black pepper is made from unsorted berries heaped up for four days and afterwards squashed and dried. White pepper fetches ten to eleven rupees a maund and black pepper seven to eight rupees. In regard to the manuring of spice gardens Mr. Molison points out that at Thana cow-dung and castor-cake is applied several times a year and suggests that a manure of this class might be economically substituted for a portion at least of the very heavy dressings of leaf mould which are given in the Kanara gardens. Although leaf mould manure only requires the labour of collection and the keeping and feeding of cattle for its production he considers that it is a very expensive dressing.

ONE of the effects of plague in Bombay is the development of its suburbs, which are being rapidly built up. People are beginning to awaken to the advantages which come from residence in a healthy house situated in a healthy locality, and in every place within easy access of railway stations bungalows are being put and occupied. During the past four years of plague building operations have received a remarkable fillip, and the increased traffic and improved service on the local railways are due to the development of our suburbs. In the report on the administration of railways in Bombay Presidency is a reference to the complaints which frequently appear in the press that the old suburban stations and platforms on the G. I P. Railway are unequal to the demands of this new traffic. While admitting this assertion, it denies the allegation that the Railway Company pays no heed to the wants of the public. On the contrary, they recognise the new requirements and as far back as 1898 Government sanctioned a scheme for the erection of a new and up-to-date station at Dadar. The Company have also submitted plans and estimates for a new station at Matunga. Unfortunately nothing can be done with regard to either of these schemes owing to the emplacement of the Vehar water main on railway land alongside the railway. Originally the main was so placed to accommodate all authorities as far as possible and without any stipulation as to its future removal. The Vehar main subsequently was taken over by the Corporation who refuse to allow new buildings to be erected over it. Negotiations have been pending between the two bodies for many months, and until an agreement is arrived at, nothing can be done, and the public will have to continue to put up with the inconvenience. The lowest estimate for removing the main is put at about seven lakhs, and although the Corporation have been asked they have not expressed their willingness to bear part of the cost. It seems a very reasonable request, as in its present position it is wholly not removed from danger. It runs close alongside the rails fully exposed to view, and if an engine or carriage were to become derailed at this spot, the main would probably be extensively damaged.

SINCE the commencement of the famine a large amount of work has been done in connection with the preparation of new railway extensions, no less than 23 projects being taken in hand. The work has been paid for on "famine-relief principles," and only at market rates when it is actually needed for the purposes of a railway. The want of rolling stock has been a source of difficulty from the beginning, and Government have said it has been a serious disability in the administration of famine relief. The grain trade has been exceedingly heavy, while the removal of hay and transport of cattle have made abnormal demands upon the railways, which are considering the question of providing additional rolling-stock. This disadvantage has been specially acute in Rajputana, where it would be difficult to imagine the amount of loss of grain caused by pigeons without actually seeing the condition of stations and grain trains. Station roofs were concealed under pigeons and the bags on grain trucks invisible on account of them. They followed grain trains as gulls follow a ship. On an occasion nine maunds of grain were found missing from one truck in a single journey, and the condition of the bags left no doubt as to who were the thieves. It is not difficult to estimate the scores of tons of grain which have run to waste from this cause during the present famine, or the number of starving people who might have been fed with the quantity lost. Probably not less than 10,000 people could have been maintained for six months from what is sacrificed to religious sentiment.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at midnight yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m, on Friday next.

MAJOR A. E. AITKEN, D. A. A. G., Bombay District, proceeds to Karachi to-day, by the British India steamer India, to rejoin his Regiment, 19th Bombay Infantry, at Hyderabad Sindh.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to request the President to communicate to Government the desire of the Corporation to refer to arbitration the dispute that had arisen between them regarding the land on the Esplanade, used for the Municipal workshops, stables, store-yard, &c.

H.M.S. MARATHON was to have left Bombay Harbour yesterday for Trincmalee, but her departure had to be postponed owing to the development of a defect in a main steam pipe. It is expected that the cruiser will be detained for at least a week for repairs.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District, regrets to have to announce the death of Assistant Surgeon W. F. Barnet, of the Indian subordinate Medical Department, which took place at Sassoon Buildings, near Town Hall, yesterday from heat apoplexy. The funeral will leave Sassoon Buildings at 8 a.m. to-day, arriving at Sewree at 10 o'clock. The 1st Norfolk Regiment will furnish the usual escort and carrying party. The 1st Norfolk Regiment will supply the necessary firing party, 25 rank and file under a Sergeant, which will rail from Colaba station to Elphinstone Road station leaving by the 8 a.m. (local time) train, marching thence to Sewree Cemetry, returning by rail by the 11-14 a.m. train.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 69. There were 11 fresh cases of plague and ten deaths.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of three Forest Officers on the Imperial establishment for Bengal.

THE General Manager of the Darjiling Himalayan Railway informs us that through communication between Siliguri and Darjiling has been resumed.

GOOD progress is being made with the Antirabic Institute at Kasauli, and it is expected that everything will be ready for the reception of patients by August 1st.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th May 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 364,1C2 maunds and Rs. 27,371 in the earnings.

IT is probable that the 24th Pioneers' Umballa, will proceed to Simla early in September for three months. Their services will be utilised for pipe-laying in connection with the new sewerage scheme.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LYSTER, now on leave in England, has resigned the Command of the Nagpur District, and will not return to India. Colonel Penton who has been officiating for him, will be confirmed in the appointment.

THE total value of the imports into British India for April, 1900, was Rs. 6,91,02,255, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,43,09,506 upon the figures for April 1899; the exports for the same period were valued a Rs. 8,23,65,526, showing a decrease of Rs 1,41,90,003.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 5th May, is Rs. 6,662, showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,308, and the total earnings from 1st January to 5th May are Rs. 1,06,809, being an increase of Rs. 42,051.

THE general committee of the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta received a telegram from the London Branch of the Association on Friday to the effect that the Tea clearing House Committee have now agreed to a reduction of 20 per cent. all round in the London Bonded Warehouse charges.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 5th May, amounts to Rs. 14,026, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 16,142; and the total earnings from 1st January to 5th May are Rs. 2,72,772, being an increase of Rs. 2,35,738.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Godhra on Sunday, says:—People are anxiously waiting for the rain. There are no signs of rain as yet, but a strong wind is blowing day and night. Under the orders of the Government Bacteriologists Captain Lamb and Dr. Shantaram have come here to investigate the prevalent fever.

ATTENTION is drawn in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India to the Indian Followers' Families' Relief Fund, which is rendering assistance monthly to such families in connection with the war. A sum of Rs. 4,000 has been distributed since January, and there is a handsome balance of Rs. 10,000 in hand.

WITH regard to the prize essay competition among the members of the United Service Institution of India, it should be mentioned that Lieutenant Lubbock, R.E., was specially awarded a silver medal. The subject for the next competition is "The practical training of British and Native troops in India with reference to lessons of the war in South Africa."

THE rainfall for the week ending the 14th instant was normal in Burma and the Central Provinces (due to heavy falls in the eastern districts), a trifle above the average in Bengal and Madras, and less than usual over the remainder of India. The deficiency was largest in actual amount in Malabar and relatively to the average in Gujarat and Central India.

ALTHOUGH plague has declined in the most marked way there will not for the present be any reduction in the number of medical officers employed on special duty. The inspecting stations on the railways must be maintained, as a recrudescence of the disease during the rains, especially in the Deccan districts, has to be feared, judging by the experience of the last three years.

A FUND is being raised in Rajputana for a memorial to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, I. M. S. whose recent death has been felt as a loss all over the Province. A central committee has been formed at Mount Abu with sub-committees at Ajmere and Jodhpur to forward the object of the memorial, which will probably take the form of improving the existing hospital accommodation at Abu both for Europeans and Natives. Correspondence on the subject may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, "Adams Memorial Fund," Mount Abu.

A JOCKEY, named E. Darby, was killed at Ballina (Australia) on Easter Monday, and at the inquest, the Jury unanimously returned the following verdict:—"We find that deceased died in Ballina Hospital from the effects of a fall from a horse whilst riding in a race on Easter Monday, which fall we consider to be the result of his own foul riding in carrying out a preconcerted plan to prevent a horse, The Cid, "from winning."

THE cradle of the Jewish race, says the "Jewish World" is about to be "rocked to its very foundations." The cradle is Ur of the Chaldes, which was identified by Sir Henry Rawlinson half a century ago. The rocking will take the shape of excavating the ruins of this inland town, which once was a seaport. The work has become necessary, as the natives of Nasarieh, on the opposite side of the Euphrates, are quarrying bricks from the ruins, and generally betray a vandalistic disposition towards the tablets and inscriptions.

A VERY SEVERE storm following an unusually close and hot day broke over Dehra soon after midnight on the 13th-14th. The force of the wind was such that the zinc roofing of a row of servants houses was blown off and some of the sheets carried over a large mango tree and far into the next compound. Other sheets were recovered from the branches of a neighbouring neem. After the hurricane came heavy rain. The damage done to the fruit, mangoes, leechees, plums, pears, that were all coming to maturity on their trees, is of course melancholy.

THE "Statesman" of Saturday last has the following:—Some merchants of Naraya and Nirmali telegraph from the former station, under yesterday's date, to the following effect: "About a lakh of bags containing rice, &c., have been lying at the Nirmali station of the Tirhoot State Railway for over two months outside the platform. Continued rains are causing heavy loss. There are no empty wagons available. Repeated applications and telegrams have been addressed to Somastipur, Gorakhpur, and the Consulting Engineer at Lucknow, but without effect. The merchants are quite undone. Hoping the Government will take notice."

TAKING advantage of the through running trains from Darjeeling to Kurseong thirty European passengers returned to Calcutta on Saturday by the Mail train. The biggest slip occurred at Maryville about a mile from Darjeeling, where passengers had to transhipand walk some 200 yards to get into the train at the other end. There were some few small slips noticed all the way up to Kurseong, but no difficulty was experienced in getting safely over them. It will take about two days to repair the damage done at Maryville. Some passengers who have been interviewed said that except at Boscolo's Hotel scarcely any damage was caused at Darjeeling by the heavy rains.

THE daily average of the convict population in 1899 in the North-West Provinces and Oudh was markedly below that of the previous year, but this is chiefly due to the fall in admissions which took place in 1898. The number of convicts in jail at the end of each of the two years was practically the same. The number of women imprisoned on conviction during the year was 2,191, as compared with 2,793 in 1898. The number of civil prisoners admitted to jail was again somewhat high (1,447), but the total is not sufficiently large to allow of any certain conclusions being drawn from fluctuations. There were actually six escapes in the year, four of these being escapes while employed on extra-mural labour.

THE "Pioneer" reminds us that in Hunter's "History of British India" there is an interesting chapter regarding the competition between the English and Dutch in the Further East during the 17th century. It was in Batavia more especially that the Dutch showed themselves most obnoxious and overbearing. The author relied upon State papers for the following description of the state of affairs in 1620. "The civil and criminal jurisdiction was exercised by the Dutch to publicly insult us. We were placed on a level with 'the blacks,' whose bare affirmation was taken against us. We might not 'kill a wild hog or gather a cocoanut in the wood without leave.' The Dutch had flogged William Clarke, steward of the English factory, in the market-place, cruelly cutting his flesh, and then washed him with salt and vinegar, and laid him again in irons.' The English watch had been imprisoned for eight days and threatened with torture, to force them to make false confessions against the President of our Council. What seemed to the Dutch their lawful jurisdiction, the English regarded as oppression." The quotation cannot fail to suggest the reflection that the Dutch race have not changed in the last three centuries. The Boers in the Transvaal, like their ancesters in Batavia, have kept to their primitive ideas of "lawful jurisdiction," and have emphasised their determination to keep to it with violence. We have regarded this as oppression, and the present war has been the result.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

KRUGER'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

President Kruger has removed his head-quarters to Alkmaar, near Nelspruit.

[The President, it would appear from the above message, contemplates early flight. The removal from Middleburg to Alkmaar is wise if this be his object, for it has the advantage of being 90 miles nearer to the Portuguese frontier. It is forty miles to the good as compared with Lydenburg and thirty-five miles better than Waterval Boven. It is over 160 miles east of Pretoria on the main-line to Komati Poort to which frontier station only 65 miles remain to be covered—110 altogether, to the sea at Lorenzo Marques.]

A correspondent "who knows the country" writes:—"Kruger's removal to Alkmaar is shrewd but those who imagine he means to bolt by way of Komati Poort are likely to be disappointed. From Alkmaar he will go up to Lydenburg as arranged with Steyn. A nice little road runs through a valley to Olifant's river and by that route he will reach Portuguese territory, the Coast and a Dutch ship."

THE CAPE CABINET

A new Cape Cabinet has been formed with Sir J. Gordon Sprigg as Premier and Treasurer, and Mr. James Rose Innes, as Attorney-General.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires under date June 17:—

In describing the rout of General Botha from his position just outside of Pretoria, Lord Roberts speaks in terms of high praise of the part taken in the action by the Mounted Infantry, who by quick and splendidly conceived strategy completely surprised and outflanked the enemy.

Botha was very strongly entrenched, and it is credibly reported that his force was 6,000 of all arms, but to be taken in flank without the slightest warning was too much for the Boer rearguard, who broke and fled. The rest of the force was soon in full retreat in the direction of Middleburg, where President Kruger is reported to be at present, and where it is probable that the Boers will make their last stand.

In view of this crushing defeat, the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the *Times* states that President Kruger is in favour of suing for peace, but that Mr. Steyn, having lost all, is desperately opposed to this idea, and Mr. Kruger has not, so far, been able to overcome this stumbling block.

With respect to the unfortunate disaster to the Derbyshires, it now transpires that they were captured while they were detraining, and that they had no artillery to defend themselves with.

It is reported that Kruger's son Piet, was disarmed, and had to submit to Baden-Powell on Friday.

General Buller reports that the enemy's treatment of private property in Natal has been disgraceful, and it has so enraged the whole Colony that it is somewhat difficult to prevent reprisals.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A private letter from a General Officer in the field in South Africa to a friend in Secunderabad comments severely on the overzealousness of press correspondents in the Transvaal, who, he maintains, exert their imagination for the benefit of the British public. On one occasion his force had a slight brush with the enemy near Kroonstad, and when the English papers arrived they were regaled with a vivid and exciting description of a battle on the same spot. Since then he has shuffled off all correspondents, even one who brought a letter from Lord Roberts. The Boers, he adds, are wonderful hiders. At Bloemfontein he looked four and half miles through his glasses, but could not see a single Boer, though bullets were showered on the field. A letter from a medical officer, dated Saint Michael's Hospital, Bloemfontein, May 6, says:—Lord Roberts came to this Hospital quite unofficially, and I had the honour of escorting him round the wards. He is such a funny brisk little man. He has appointed my chief, Major McMann, a private physician in England, to be in attendance on Lady Roberts, Lord Kensington was brought in on May 5, shot clean through the body, the bullet having gone through the liver and found an exit upwards through the lung. Lord Rosmead and Lord Murray are in-patients in addition to three honourables, including O'Neill of the Guards.

There is almost a water-famine here. The water we have now has been lying stagnant for ages in an old well, and all has to be boiled.

DEATH OF COLONEL DOYNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Colonel P. K. Doyne, retired, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, died at the Ripon Hospital here, yesterday, of abscess of the liver, and was buried to-day. He was a great sportsman and as an officer was so keen to see service that, it is said, he took leave and accompanied the first Chitral Expedition in the capacity of a private soldier.

BATHING FATALITY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

A sad bathing fatality occurred at Calcutta on Saturday evening, the victim being Mr. John Stewart, chief engineer of the s. s. Adana, lying at the coal wharf, at the Kidderpore docks. Deceased and two friends went to the Dock bath at 6 p.m., and while in the water, unknown to his companions, Stewart disappeared. They saw he had gone, but thinking he was taking a dive in the water, they waited a little time for him to rise to the surface. On finding he did not come up, they raised an alarm, and the police came. It is said the cause of his sudden sinking was cramp and a touch of the sun. The bath had twenty feet of water in it at the time. The police searched for the body till about one o'clock yesterday morning, but could not find it. The Adana dropped down to Garden Reach yesterday.

A B. I. STEAMER IN A CYCLONE.

The British India steamer Purulia arrived in Rangoon on Sunday evening after encountering a severe cyclone in the Bay of Bengal on her passage from Calcutta.

The passengers were below and all was battened down during the whole voyage. Six native passengers died at sea from causes not yet definitely known.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

MISSIONS BURNT AT TIENTSIN.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN PEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The French Consul at Tientsin reports that the Protestant Missions in the Native town have been burned.

French troops have been despatched from Tongking and are due at Taku on the 25th instant.

Troops from France are due at Taku on the 3rd of July.

Four French cruisers have been ordered to reinforce the French squadron in the Far East.

A number of Japanese troops have already arrived at Taku.

Reuter, wiring from Shanghai, says that all the telegraphs in the north are still interrupted.

The Foreign Consuls at Shanghai are discussing the question of the defence of the settlement, but the viceroy has guaranteed his protection.

More American troops have left Manila for China.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A *Times* despatch from Peking, dated the 14th instant, states that there was a serious anti-foreign outbreak last night there. Some of the finest buildings were burned, and hundreds of Native Christians and the servants employed by foreigners were massacred.

All the foreigners are collected under the protection of the foreign guards.

Japan is sending 2,000 troops to China.

THE PEKING LEGATIONS REPORTED TAKEN.

The German Consul at Chefu telegraphs that a Japanese gun-boat reports that the Legations at Peking have been taken.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Orders have to-day been issued for the 7th Bengal Infantry from Calcutta to embark immediately for Hongkong in connection with the trouble in Northern China. It is understood that it is not impossible that a second Native Infantry Battalion may also be sent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT SLOUGH.

ANOTHER BOMBAY VICTIM.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mr. P. C. Sethna, a Bombay mill-owner, was among the injured in the railway accident at Slough.

Altogether seventy passengers were injured.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday, and the s.s. China, for Colombo and Australia on the same date and time.

THE DOLWAD DACOITY CASE.

CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 18.

The case in which one Jasjee Pandu and seven others were charged of dacoity under Secs. 395 and 398 of the Indian Penal Code, and which was being heard before the Sessions Court for some days past, concluded last evening, On the 6th May last an attack was made on the house of a resident of Dolwad, in the Junnar taluka, the dacoits making off with some clothing and other articles. The accused were arrested with the stolen goods, arms and swords in their possession. One prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. After five days' trial all the accused were found guilty. The first accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and the others to six years.

CLAIM FOR PROVIDENT FUND MONEY.

A case has been before the Magistrate of Sholapur, in which the late station-master of Washimbe claimed Rs. 206, being provident fund money. According to the Company's rules on the 6th May, 1899, he had applied for three months' leave previous to the signallers' strike, and would have returned to work under ordinary circumstances, but on the 14th May complainant received notice dispensing with his services. Mr. Bowen, the Company's solicitor, said that on the 7th May, a day after the strike, the Agent received a telegram from one Ramkrishna Ganesh as a member of the signallers' association, giving twenty-four hours' notice. The company's solicitor said that complainant could not have received the notice on the 13th as that was the day on which the Agent signed and issued it and could not possibly have reached Sholapur before the 15th. By not attending work on the 14th, complainant had become one of the strikers and was not entitled under the provident fund rules to any benefit. The Magistrate decided to send the case for reference to the High Court.

PRETORIA DAY AT SANGAM.

Last evening between three to four thousand poor people were given dinner in the compound of the Sangam Sessions Court in honour of the success of British arms in South Africa. The feast was provided by the Chinchwad Sansthan. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and the Honbles Messrs. Aston, Nugent, Sir Charles Ollivant, and many other ladies and gentlemen, both Hindus and Parsees, were present. The feasting lasted till very late in the evening.

THE GOKALDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

REGARDING the proposal that the Bombay Tramway Company and other large employers of labour should be invited to contribute towards the up-keep of this institution the following Govt. resolution is published.

Letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, No. 14107, dated the 26th March 1900:—

"I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to request that you will be so good as to invite the attention of Government to the extract from paragraph 5 (b) of the report of the Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, for the year 1898, and move them to consider whether the Bombay Tramway Company and other large employers of labour might not be invited to contribute a reasonable amount towards the up-keep of the Hospital."

Tram and carriage accidents were numerous. The Tramway Company, with their extensive staff of employes, obtains from the hospital a large amount of medical aid which, it would appear to me, they are not entitled to. They are a rich company and are quite competent to arrange for the treatment of their own servants and should not be dependent on the services of a purely charitable institution, occupying beds which might be required for the indigent poor They should at any rate contribute something towards the up-keep of an institution which renders them no small amount of help.

Resolution.—The President of the Municipal Corporation should be informed that the Governor in Council will be pleased to hear that employers of labour, especially those whose operatives most largely avail themselves of the medical aid and comforts supplied by the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, have been induced to contribute towards the expenses of the institution.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE TAIT MEMORIAL.

ANGLERS AND ANGLING.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE broken weather of part of the last week led to play between the counties which was uncommonly interesting. A wet ground, a drying wind, and the shine of the sun—these are conditions which have a levelling tendency, and sometimes give strength to the weak and pull down the strong. It is much a matter of accident. The wet days we had in mid-week placed Worcestershire almost on a plane with Lancashire. Indeed there was a time on Friday afternoon when Lancashire, which is unquestionably the better county of the two, was in jeopardy. A good night—a night, that is, in which there was no rain—was followed on Saturday by a morning of bright sunshine, and it was this that turned a precarious position into one of victory. At the Oval it was different. The weather there spelt disaster to the champion county of last year. The Surrey and Essex match was one the result of which depended very much on the state of the ground. It was by for the most interesting of the games played this year, for from start to finish it was marked by those vicissitudes which are the charm of cricket. The fortunes of the sides changed on Friday from hour to hour, and the heart of the spectator was beating fast all day. On a turf so sodden every run had to be battled for, and the struggle was really desperate. When Surrey were out, late in the afternoon, one side seemed just about as well off as the other. The Essex score stood at 187, and that of Surrey at 172, leaving Essex with a lead of 15 runs on the first innings. Going in again, Essex began well enough by making 37 for the first wicket. This was good for such a pitch; but then came a most extraordinary collapse, and the whole side was out for 68. In thirty-five minutes did the nine wickets fall before Brockwell and Lockwood. Surrey, with so many great batsmen in the eleven, seemed to be in clover, for they wanted but 84 runs to win. But, to the general astonishment, in the last minutes of the day they lost three wickets for 19 runs. Seven wickets were yet to fall, 65 runs were wanted, and there were to bat on Saturday Hayward, Abel, Lockwood, and Lees, to say nothing of Hayes and Holland. The rain kept away all right, and the Surrey heart rejoiced. The most gloomy thing that had been said in the papers on Saturday morning—it was in the "Daily Telegraph"—was that "if Kortright should start off by getting a wicket or two the finish of the match may bring with it some anxiety," but the writer clearly did not expect that the unexpected would happen. However, it did. Kortright has recovered his legs, and still keeps up that tremendous pace which has killed so many batsmen, while Mead sends down that accurate ball af his which so few batsmen can get away. Between them they disposed of Surrey, and won the game by the narrow margin of five runs.

At Old Trafford on Saturday there was exactly half an hour's play and this produced the brightest cricket we have seen this season. As with Surrey so with Lancashire—the task in front of the county seemed comparatively easy. Five men were yet to bat, and there remained only 47 runs to make for a win. But the task was easy only on paper. In reality it was difficult. The ground had no doubt improved, but it was yet completely a bowler's ground. Worcestershire have two very fine bowlers indeed in Wilson and Arnold, both young players who have future in front of them. On such a ground a poor bowler could do good things, while men like Wilson and Arnold, who are fast and accurate, might do almost anything. Tyldesley and Eccles were our batsmen, and to the dismay of the few spectators on the ground it was seen that Tydesley—the sheet-anchor of his side—was in no sense at home. First of all he sent a ball which went straight to the outstretched right hand of Burrows at point. It came at a rattling pace, but yet he ought to have been caught. Then from the same bowler he tipped a ball pretty high in the slips. Had Tyldesley fallen the game might have gone against us. As it was Tyldesley and Eccles played out the innings, and left Lancashire at twelve o'clock the conquerors by five wickets. The display of Eccles was highly attractive. In the 26 runs which he made on Saturday morning—his score was 39 in all—were repeated drives, fast and true, all along the ground. Tyldesley also, after the luck that had befallen him early on, played good cricket on the difficult wicket, the feature of his innings being his cutting. No sooner did the ball touch his bat than it was knocking against the rails at the boundary. So fast did it come that the fielder quite near could not touch it.

Returning to the Worcestershire match, mention must be made of the great feat of Briggs, whose capture of all ten wickets in the first innings of the visitors is an achievement that will be historic. When the first seven wickets had fallen to him hopes were strong that he might be the eighth man to do this thing in county cricket. The hopes and anxiety, all the more strong because of his recent long illness, had curious expression. Among the spectators on the field there was positive displeasure when Mold sent down a ball which skimmed the wicket or when Cuttell got one of the last men of the Worcestershire side nearly caught out. We have a suspicion that neither of these two men did his best. MacLaren like a good captain and a good sportsman, loyal to one of the best players Lancashire ever had, simply hovered about the wicket when Briggs was bowling, that a catch might come to him. All the other fielders were on tip-toe, quivering, like the spectators, under the same desire. And in the end, to the joy of the multitude on the ground, and not less to the joy of cricketers over the country and over the world, the feat was accomplished. There was much applause for "Johnny" Briggs.

Two of three other incidents in the cricket of the week may be shortly mentioned. R. E. Foster, brother of the captain of the Worcestershire eleven (who batted so finely for over a hundered against Lancashire), secured in the early part of the week his three figures in an innings for the third time in succession. Only Mr Grace has beaten the present record of Mr. Foster. Mr. Grace on three occasions has scored three hundreds in succession, and Mr. Foster twice. Some few other players have done it once, but only once. All the members of the Foster family are crickters, and when Worcestershire can command the services of the four brothers they will be much in the position that Gloucestershire were in when all the Graces were playing. One of the brothers Mr. W. L. Foster, is now in South Africa on service which may well be described as active, for several horses have been shot under him. His good fortune in not being hurt will, we all hope, continue. It will be remembered that the match between Worcestershire and Hampshire last July, W. L. Foster and R. E. Foster made each a century in the two innings, a record which was probably never before established. A. Foster who is now at Malvern School promises, it is said, to be as good a player as his elder brothers. In speaking of the Fosters we must not omit to refer to what was really the greatest feat of the week. This was the tremendous smiting which R. E. Foster administered to Grace, who came to Oxford with his London County Eleven from the Crystal Palace. Four six hits from four balls 25 runs from an over of six balls must have staggered even a seasoned veteran like Grace. Something seems wanting in the cunning of the hand that sends down the "trap" ball from which square leg was wont to make a catch. R. E. Foster evidently has in him the makings of another C. I. Thornton. He has yet, however, to do one thing Thornton has done, and that is to hit a ball sufficiently hard in four successive deliveries to break it each time and so cause four different balls to be used in one over; and he has yet also to cause seven different balls to be used in the course of an innings, as did Thornton when playing on one occasion on the Merchant Taylors' ground. For company in big hitting Foster may find that he has with him before long another Oxford man, now playing for Surrey. This is Crawford, who came from Whitgift School, and who when at that school had a pleasant habit of making huge drives into the heart and centre of Croydon, so that in the cricket season there was cause for people who were shopping to beware. Captain Wynyard, one of the most graceful as he is one of the best of players, appeared last week again in the field for Hampshire in the match against Somersetshire. It was his first endeavour in first-class cricket this season. He has, however, been making his hundreds for I Zingari, the travelling eleven which did so much for amateur cricket when the All-England, the United North, and the United South elevens were quarrelling among themselves. It is pleasant to know that this club, so flourishing in the seventies, a club which had no ground but played anywhere, is still quite alive. But its companion clubs are all gone. We hear no more of the wandering teams of cricketers who passed under such names as the Spiders, the Omnium Gatherums, the I Vagabondi, the Butterflies, the Don Quixotes, the Will-o'-the-Wisps, the Jolly Dogs, the Etceteras, and so on.

The fund for a memorial to the late Mr. F. G. Tait has now reached the sum of £1,180. 7s. 5d., and a few returns have still to be made, so that the total amount will be rather more than this. In the terms of the resolution passed at the meeting held in Edinburgh on February 22 last, a sum of £120 has been devoted to equipping and endowing a bed in the Scottish South African Hospital; and after deducting expenses there will be a balance of at least £1,025 available for a permanent memorial. The question as to the form which this should take has been carefully considered by the executive committee, and a meeting of the general committee will be held on Wednesday next in the club-house of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, when the following recommendation will be submitted, and moved: That the net amount of the fund be invested in the names of trustees, and the annual interest be paid to the delegates of the clubs associated for the purposes of the open championship, and be applied by them, as from the year 1901—(First) in providing the gold medal for the winner of the championship; and (second), in payment of the balance (along with such additional money from the general fund contributed by the subscribing clubs as the delagtes may consider necessary) to the champion, if he be a professional, or to the first professional if the champion should be an amateur—the medal, or medal and money, as the case may be, won by the champion of the year, to be called "The Tait Memorial."

Reports are beginning to arrive as to the prospects of the May-fly season. The fly looks like being very late this year, but, of course, much will depend upon the weather. On the Upper Lea and Beane a few stragglers have already been seen. In the Newbury district of the Kennet the May-fly may be looked for about the second week in June, a time which may also be fixed for the Lambourn trout stream. Anglers do not anticipate any rise of fly on the Itchen until the first week in June at he earliest, and it is stated tthat above Winchester the May-fly seldom shows up in any number before the 12th or 13th of next month. The winds have been very cold and boisterous lately in the Southampton district of the Itchen, and local anglers report that they do not expect the fly for some time yet. On the Darenth (Kent) nothing has so far been seen of the fly, and the same remark applies to the Derbyshire Derwent. The yellow sally has not yet put in an appearance on that river; it is generally a week or ten days in advance of the "May." There are no signs of the fly on the northern streams, and it will be a fortnight yet before anything like a rise can be recorded.

An old Sussex cricketer has recently written to the *Sportsman* with regard to the many suggestions that are being made about changing the rules of cricket so as to prevent such heavy scoring as there is at present. He goes off the beaten track altogether, and he takes up quite a new line, which he has been good enough to communicate to me. As an old bowler he suggests an alteration in the ball. He points out that with a new ball and a slightly rough seam a bowler can get on a good deal of work. He took a ball the other day, and punched a few holes on it just where he holds the ball with his fingers. He found he could get a lot of work on. Of course such a roughness would soon be knocked flat in a game. On the other hand, too much roughness would cut the fieldsman's hand to pieces. So far as I can understand he would have one or two slight indentations made in the ball so that the bowler could get a grip. The slight limit in weight and circumference allowed in the existing rules would prevent any alteration in weight or size of the ball being necessary. The standard of the ball would not be changed. No difference in the bat or wickets would be involved, and any alteration in the leg-before-wicket rule would be unnecessary. He claims for his innovation that it is a sound development rendered necessary by the improved defence provided by the perfect wickets of the present day. If shot does not pierce armour the nations of the world do not make their ships weaker, they set to work to improve their projectiles. He does not think that on a bowler's wicket his type of ball would give the bowler any undue advantage. At present the bowler can on such a pitch do practically what he likes with a ball. He would not be able to do more if the ball were slightly modified. Indeed, if batsmen had to play bowlers who, on a good wicket, were thus enabled to get work on a ball they would be more able to face the difficulties on a wet wicket than they are at present The suggestion is a novel one. It is not, therefore, to be treated as absurd. It would be highly interesting to try such a ball as he suggests at the nets at Lord's when its merits could be fairly studied and tested.

The discussion in the Association world re the pooling of "gates" has once again awakened a similar feeling in the ranks of certain Northern Union clubs whose exchequers have not of late years been over-burdened with a share of wealth. Quite naturally these clubs would ardently support the pooling of "gates," and we have only to look at the competition in Lancashire which was run under the auspices of Border Towns League during the last month of the season to note the feeling upon the subject. Like the Association code there are many clubs in the Northern Union who would be positively thankful if "gate" pooling became the fashion. What the feelings of such clubs as Oldham, Salford, Swinton, Broughton Rangers, Rochdale Hornets Hull, Hull Kingston Rovers, Bradford, and Huddersfield, as a few samples would be upon the subject is easy to see. Certainly none of those mentioned would cheerfully acquiesce in giving away the smallest portion of their riches. They have plenty of sympathy for their poorer brethren, but that costs nothing, and the clubs who suffer from chronic impecuniosity will have to work out their own salvation, at least that is the idea of the wealthier clubs.

THE members of the revision committee of the Northern Union are hard at work, and last Tuesday Messrs. Waller, Clifford, Sewell, Platt, Houghton, Smith, and Welsh had a long sitting at Manchester. They will not, of course, publish anything of their deliberations until they report to the general body, but these things have a rather peculiar habit of leaking out. More than one instance can be mentioned were the officials have been anticipated, and it is a strange thing that Yorkshire people have been the first to benefit by the information. It is of course impossible to keep everything secret, and it is pretty generally known that the abolition of the punt out rule is contemplated. This, in fact, was clearly revealed by the speech Mr. Waller made to the members of the Brighouse Rangers last week It is through such little channels as these that outsiders get a knowledge of how the wind blows. It is no use of the members of the Press attending the meetings and clamouring for information, for the Union secretary is as firm as adamant, and absolutely refuses to be drawn. Neither do the Lancashire members of the committee make speeches out of season.

Up to now Mr. Platt has not summoned any meeting of Lancashire secretaries for the arranging of fixtures for next season, and really there is no need to hurry. The gathering, however, will very likely take place soon after Whit-week, and is likely to be of the ordinary character. It is gratifying to find that this fixing of dates is carried out in a much more honourable manner than formerly. Years ago two or three of the leading clubs made their own selfish arrangements beforehand, and then came armed with purely skeleton sheets. This was always denied, but anybody knowing such things was aware it was so. Nowadays there are more clubs of a level character, and consequently two or three organisations do not have it all their own way. Naturally some clubs have been badly left in getting suitable dates in past seasons. Stockport have had a lot of hard luck in this direction. The system however, is much fairer than it used to be, and is due in some measure to the fact that a chairman presides over the proceedings.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE HOT WEATHER SETS IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

THE hot season which has been so long delayed this year has at last set in, and Simla is wrapped in the dust cloud which rises from the plains of the Punjab, and obscures the snows on the horizon. It is weather for those who are so fortunate as to be able to spend a week's end in Mashobra, or on the more bracing Mahasu ridge, and many are the pleasant parties that are being organised to this end. The rush in regard to gaieties for those who have not more serious duties to occupy them, has been at its height during the past week, though most of the more official functions are over. The Polo Tournament ended last Friday, when Patiala "A" team carried off the Beresford trophy once more, the closing game affording a display of skill on the part of the Sikhs which was worth going a long way to witness. On Thursday Simla returned the compliment by beating Patiala at cricket, the latter being all out in the second innings for 66. On Saturday was the annual Horse and Dog Show, when there was a large gathering at Annandale to witness the jumping competition; those popular bachelors, the Knights of the Black Heart, being at home to their friends to luncheon on the grounds. On Monday took place the annual masonic banquet, Sir Power Palmer, who is the highest mason in the Punjab, and most of the principal officials, including the Metropolitan, were present. The occasion was that of the installation of Brother Anderson, of Messrs. Kellner and Co., as worshipful master. The speech of the evening was probably that of the Metropolitan who gave an exceedingly humourous description of the honours that befall a bishop in this country. Sir Power Palmer greatly interested his hearers in responding for the Army and Navy, while Colonel Masson's manly speech, in replying for the Volunteers, was also very warmly received. The Commander-in-Chief's reference to the possibility of his taking part in the affairs of the Himalayan Lodge Brotherhood next year, would seem to indicate that no appointment to the vacant headship of the Indian Army has yet been made. This discounts the confident rumour that Sir Henry Brackenbury has been nominated. Now that Sir Power Palmer is officiating the obviously natural course is to confirm him in the appointment, and no better or more popular selection would be possible. A feature of the evening were the great shells from the Boer Long Tom that shelled Ladysmith, which were laid out on one of the tables along with some of the tiny projectiles with which Sir George White's gunners replied. They have been brought to Simla by one of the British defenders of the beleaguered garrison, and their dangerous contents skilfully extracted, including the fuses which some of them had still inside. A sensible change was introduced in the procedure of the dinner by permitting no encores. This materially reduced the length of the function which in every other respect is always admirably managed.

On Tuesday evening took place the second of Herr von Waldthausen's dances which are always immensely appreciated, so perfect are the arrangements and so considerate the host. Amongst those present was the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who is in Simla on a flying visit in connection with the Rent Bill. On Wednesday the Simla Volunteers had a field-day at Yutogh in which the two mountain batteries took a prominent part, a well-planned attack on Prospect Hill being one of the features of the manœuvres which were designed on practical lines suggested by recent experiences in South Africa. The residents of the Grand Hotel give a dance on the 15th which should be, if possible, more successful than usual owing to the improvements effected since last year in the ball-room. On Saturday is a variety entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre. Next Monday the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Young give a dance at Barnes Court, a smaller entertainment of a similar kind taking place at Viceregal Lodge on the 21st. On Wednesday Lady Curzon opens the Zenana Mission bazaar, and on Saturday the A. D. C. place "A Royal Family" for the first time on the boards. It will be seen therefore that there is plenty going on.

Simla has been en fete during the past week in honour of the occupation of Pretoria. All the offices and places of business were closed on Monday, the 11th, when the streets presented the gayest of appearances, all the principal houses being decorated —some of them very tastefully. In the evening were illuminations, the upper part of the Mall being a blaze of "chirags," while a cunningly devised portrait of Lord Roberts shone out into the night opposite the Public Works Secretariat. The war has touched Simla society so closely that the rejoicings of the station, now that it seems within measurable distance of termination, have partaken of a personal as well as of a public nature, and have reflected the deep feeling of relief which prevails.

The scheme, rendered feasible by the munificence of Mr. Walker of the Alliance Bank, for providing Simla with a hospital for Europeans, has made important progress during the past few weeks. It is now practically settled that the Government of India will purchase Gorton Castle, the site presented by Mr. Walker, for a lakh and twenty thousand rupees, the ground being required for the new Civil Secretariat offices. In addition to this sum the hospital committee have some fifteen thousand rupees invested, out of what has been raised by the charitable bazaars got up by Lady Collen during the past two years. They are understood to have selected a very excellent site on an unoccupied spur below the Mayo Orphanage. It is at once sunny, sheltered and healthy, and has the great recommendation of saving the having to purchase expensive residential property for the purpose. The hospital will thus start with the better part of a lakh and a half of capital with which to erect suitable buildings. These once built, the institution should become, to a large extent, self-supporting, the idea being that patients who make use of it should each pay the actual cost of their maintenance and attendance. The community for which the hospital is intended includes the whole of the Europeans of North-Western India, who have no institution of the kind in a good climate, at present, to which they can resort in sickness. It is of no little importance, therefore, and the sooner it is in a position to begin to receive patients the better. Too much time has been lost over its inception, but the initial difficulties have now been overcome and the Committee are fully alive to the desirability of beginning to build as soon as possible. The large-minded generosity with which Mr. Walker has subordinated his own personal wishes, in connection with his gift, to the public good, has rendered early completion possible.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNAGAR AT PANCHGANI.

A MOST cordial and pleasant reception, writes a local correspondent, was given by the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent School, Panchgani, to H. H. the Maharaja Bhavsingji of Bhownagar on the occasion of his visit to that institution. A verandah had been transformed into a small but neatly decorated reception-hall where all the pupils, in as neat attire, awaited the arrival of his Highness. As punctual as the clock itself, the Maharaja drove up at 4 p.m., the appointed time. He was welcomed with a well-rendered vocal chorus and a short address in which his Highness was heartily thanked for the splendid treat he had given two days previous to the children of the station and to which the pupils of the above-mentioned school had been invited. The programme then continued with an "Action Song," performed by the mites of the Institution. Recitations and music followed in succession and the entertainment was brought to a close by the National Anthem and hearty cheers for his Highness. The Maharaja thanked the Sisters for their reception of him and left highly pleased.

THE PRICE OF ICE.

MESSRS. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. write to us:—Referring to the current rumours regarding the price of ice, we will be much obliged by your notifying in your local columns, to-morrow, that this company's rates for ice have not been raised and continue as heretofore, viz., half-an-anna per pound (at the factory).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Burke presiding.

THE LATE MR. TALYARKHAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that before they proceeded with the business before the meeting, perhaps it would be right that it should be mentioned that they had all heard with the greatest regret of the sad a which had befallen Mr. Manekshaw J. Talyarkhan, who was a member of the Corporation for some time. As it would be out of order to say anything on the subject on the present occasion, he would say that the matter would be brought forward hereafter by a due notice of motion.

RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

On the motion of Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,500 from surplus cash balance to defray the expenses incurred and to be incurred up to the end of June, 1900, for the suppression of rinderpest in Bombay.

WANTED A RECREATION GROUND.

The Corporation considered report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding a recreation ground for the northern portion of the town. The committee recommended the taking up of two plots of land adjoining the Sussex Road.

Mr. James Macdonald proposed that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action; that the President be requested to give the usual notice of six months, under the provisions of Section 60 of the Municipal Act for resuming possession of the land in question for providing a recreation ground to the northern portion of the city; and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the necessary funds. He remarked that it was a sin and a shame that there was no sort of recreation ground in the northern portion of the town for young and old to go there and get fresh air.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha said that the City Improvement Trust had under consideration a scheme for providing seventeen different recreation places to the city. Under the circumstances he thought it would be a waste of money to purchase the land in question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved an amendment for simply recording the report. He remarked that supposing a case for a recreation ground had been made out, the area sought to be taken up was too small for the purpose required.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered letters from the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General and the Surgeon to the Gocaldas Hospital regarding certain information required in connection with the working of the Hospital. The latter officer stated in his letter among other things, that during the year 1898 he held charge of the Hospital from the 4th July. During that period charges were not levied on in-patients who seemed to be well-to-do. Operations were occasionally charged for as allowed by the Surgeon-General's Circular No. 303, dated 30th January 1888, para 6.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved that the letters be recorded and that the Surgeon-General be requested to furnish the Corporation a copy of the Circular No. 505, dated 30th January, 1888.

Mr. Knose seconded the proposition.

Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia remarked that the report was an evasive one and lent colour to the disagreeable rumours which one heard about the working of the Hospital, and which went to show that the institution was turned into a private consulting-room.

Mr. Manmohundas Ramji gave an instance in which a Hindu servant of his obtained admission into the Hospital by payment of a fee.

Dr. Dimmock, in replying to the last speaker, said the fee could not have been charged with the sanction of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital.

The motion was agreed to.

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with a notice, moved for the appointment of a committee to consider and report on letters, dated the 6th June last, from the Solicitor to Government, regarding the handing over to Government of the land on the Esplanade used for the Municipal Workshops, stables, store-yard, &c.

Mr. K. N. Wadya seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved an amendment "that the Commissioner be requested to protect the rights of the Corporation as indicated in counsel's opinion and the report of the committee appointed in this behalf. At the same time the President be requested to communicate to Government the anxiety of the Corporation not to do anything affecting their harmonious relations with Government, and inform them that the Corporation would be prepared to consent to refer the matter in dispute between them to the arbitration of the Advocate-General on behalf of Government and their standing counsel, Mr. Inverarity."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE ACTING THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Evidently anonymity is as convenient as writing over one's own name and signature is otherwise. That, I think, will better explain the tardiness of my friend Mr. Athavle's reply than his desire to wait long enough to see if any body comes out to corroborate me. The first three paras. of Mr. A.'s letter hardly require any elaborate refutation as they do not, at all, touch the point at issue. The mistake about the number of pleaders present in court I hasten to rectify, but as to the rest of the facts I adhere to my previous statements more than ever. An interruption is an interruption, no matter how, when, or why made. I have not blamed counsel for this or for anything else. Why then has, my friend, waxed so eloquent about his innocence and the guilt of the Bench. I begin to suspect he holds a brief for some body.

As to what Mr. A. is pleased to call "the main point of his contention," I stick to my version of the story, no matter what others might say to the contrary. When I penned my last, my only object was to state facts, "as I remembered them," and not as they would suit Mr. Jinnah's detractors, much less was it my intention to take upon myself the role of a censor. I held no brief for the magistrate or for anybody else and so made no studious attempt to bring out into bold relief what appeared to be against one side or the other. All I was concerned about was to give an unvarnished tale and not to pass encomiums on the magistrate or censure on the counsel concerned. The public, I thought, was to be the judge.

Mr. Athavle taxes me for lack of courage in the expression of my opinion. Is Saul also among the prophets? Anyhow, the censure comes with peculiar ill-grace from my friend's mouth. Perhaps he has now learnt by experience that greater courage is required in telling the truth fairly and openly than in throwing mud broad-cast from behind the thin veil of anonymity.

But let that pass. Didn't I distinctly say in my last that I had my own opinion as to the action of the Bench. To anybody that understands plain English (and I thought Mr. A. did), these words convey, if anything, a sense of disapproval. What wonder then if Mr. Surti was indignant along with others? But, Sir, is that any reason why you should forget the everyday formula, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Now that my friend has been so very communicative, I do not mind being a little more so. Soon after this incident happened, a sort of opposition was set on foot against the magistrate, and as one of the pleaders present in court, I was asked by the leader thereof to follow up Mr. A.'s letter by another. I wrote back to say that my recollection being different I would give the facts as I remembered them, and not as they suited other people's interest and immediately the opposition thought they would do well to do without me. But they had mistaken their man. I like fighting a man fair and square, but detest villifying him merely because some of my friends may have their own axe to grind.—Yours, &c.,

DHUNJIBHOY JEHANGIR SURTI,
Pleader, High Court.

THE Queen, it is interesting to learn from the Court Circular," has been deeply gratified and touched by the number and warmth of the congratulations she has received on the occasion of her 81st birthday. The number of telegrams received at Balmoral was greatly in excess of previous years. Usually two telegraphists are able to deal with all the Queen's messages, but this year a staff of eight had to be sent from Aberdeen to deal with them.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE outside reader would think by the non-appearance in the Bombay dailies of any public demonstrations of the glorious entry of the British troops into Pretoria, the Nagpur citizens have been disloyal, but no, the big and small, the rich and the poor spontaneously celebrated the occasion with great *eclat*, on the 11th instant. The European population of the civil station entertained the public at the Marajhbag Garden to a moonlight treat, where the band of the N. V. R. Corps discoursed a variety selections of music followed by several speeches by gentlemen of position. The day was kept up as a public holiday, and the few local firms displayed banners and bannerettes, the "Union Jack" being conspicuous. Some well-to-do Natives and Mahajans fed the poor with sweetmeats. The Rajas had fire-works.

Kamptee celebrated the day with great show. The Buffs entertained the public on Monday, at 9-30 p.m., on the Parade Maidan and achieved a grand success on this occasion. The grounds were tastefully decorated with flags, plants, and foliage, the inside of the grounds being thronged with guests and spectators of all denominations, for whom accommodation was provided, the chief feature of the proceedings being a sham-fight in which detachments of the Buffs and native infantry sepoys took part. The latter represented the Boers. The sham-fight opened with rapid discharges of blank cartridges from the Buffs and both the wings of the native troops appeared to be completely routed and a large majority captured and taken prisoners. After this action an effigy of old Kruger was paraded on a litter and afterwards set fire to in sight of the troops and spectators, and amidst universal rejoicing of the assembled crowd. The pyrotechnic display was a very pleasing spectacle. A musical entertainment brought the proceedings to a close. The thanks of the public are due to Colonel Ommanney and the officers of the garrison for the entertainment. The several districts in the Central Provinces and the Feudatory States have had their share of rejoicings.

At present the weather is the all-absorbing topic of the day just now. Beyond a slight sprinkling of rain since the 5th of June and a large fall on the 13th evening our temperature is about the same and our situation regarding the famine of grain, the famine of water and the famine of fodder is not a bit better. Had it not been for the export of our grain and fodder to foreign countries and beyond Nagpur we would not have felt the pinch so acutely. Our loss is somebody else's gain, the two railway companies are doing a roaring trade, the one importing and the other exporting. The Roman Catholic community celebrated the Annual Feast of Corpus Christi on the 14th instant by high mass at 6-30 a.m., the celebrant being Rev. Father. J. Foulex, and in the evening there was a procession of the Most Holy Blessed Sacrament preceded by a very touching sermon by his Lordship the Right Rev. Doctor C. F. Pelwat. The procession went off very nicely, quietly, and with true devotion as it ought to be.

Our sanitary condition at present is pretty fair, though cholera and choleraic diarrhœa and sporadic cases of small-pox are reported daily by the health officer as will be seen by the following mortality returns :—The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 9th June was 204 against 224 and 166 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 49. There were 55 deaths from cholera against 39 and 29 in the two preceding weeks. There were 9 deaths from small-pox during the week against 21 in the previous week. The mortality from plague, fevers, and bowel complaints amounted to 0, 22, and 12 respectively against 1, 35 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 91·0 per mille per annum, against 64·5, the mean of the last three years. The total number of births registered was 35. The ratio of births was 15·6 per mille per annum.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TWENTY-THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged ...	3603321	6	7
N C Mitra Toungoo 2nd subscription	10	0	0
Officers non commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion Dunbar Light Infantry	199	8	0
Mysore Branch	25000	0	0
West Australian Newspaper Fund Perth 7th instalment	4465	1	10
South Australian Register Adelaide 8th instalment	1294	5	2
Commander T A L DeBerry Royal Indian Marine 3rd monthly subscription	5	0	0
Brigadier General C R MacGregor Assam 2nd subscription	20	0	0
Captain Somerset Assam 2nd subscription	5	0	0
Chamber of Commerce Los Angelos	3172	0	0
From Yokohama Japan	5000	0	0
Hon'ble Mr C W Bidie C S	100	0	0
Babu Satcoury Chatterjee Bankipur	10	0	0
Lieutenant L Falkland Delhi	10	0	0
Medical Staff Station Hospital Roorkee	34	4	0
Chief Commissariat Office Meerut	25	0	0
Officers, non-Commissioned officers and men, 2nd Battalion K O S Borderers Cawnpore	87	10	0
Reg Murray Esq for June	10	0	0
Dhollajan Tea Estate per Messrs Barry and Co.	100	0	0
Staff of Office of Director of Public Instruction Bengal	45	0	0
Babu Brajendra Nath Mookerjee Bridgmanganj	5	0	0
Babu Protulla Chunder Bhattacharjee Bridgmanganj	2	0	0
Babu Suresh Chunder Gosh Bhattacharjee	1	0	0
J Stinson Esq America	5	15	0
Staff of Office of Director General Indian Medical Service Simla	49	0	0
N W P and Oudh Branch 2nd instalment	79,632	8	7
Royal Artillery Roorkee for May	128	0	0
2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers Lebong for May	44	12	0
50th Battery Royal Field Artillery Agra	13	0	0
Burma Branch 4th instalment	20000	0	0
Red Deer Lodge Alta Canada	76	10	0
Assam Branch 5th instalment from Shillong	3	9	3
Collected at Twyford Berks by Miss Ezra's dog King Jem £27	405	0	0
From Sydney Lord Mayor's Famine Fund £900	7456	4	11
From Tientsin balance	0	7	4
"B M M"	10	0	0
Teachers, students and ex-students of Jewish Girl's School	58	0	0
Staff of office of Executive Engineer 2nd Calcutta Division 2nd subscription	23	4	0
Adjutant and Permanent Staff Surma Valley Light Horse 2nd subscription ..	11	0	0
Babu Radha Lal K R Ry Hyderabad Sind 2nd subscription	10	0	0
Proceeds of Concert given at Fort, Delhi by 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers and 2th Company E D R G A	76	0	0
Elahi Bux Meerut	1	12	0
Officers and Subordinates Meerut District M W S	198	14	0
Staff and Regimental Officers at Fyzabad	69	4	0
Capt Wilkins S S O Saugor for April and May	6	0	0
Lachman Nowgong	8	8	0
The Christian Age London 2nd instalment £250	3743	11	0
Queensland Government 3rd subscription	9000	0	0
Christian offering to India Fund 6th instalment £ 60	7185	6	1
Officers non commissioned officers and men of Wing 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers Dinapore for May ..	93	11	0
Assam Branch 7th instalment from Shillong	10	0	0
2nd Border Regiment Bareilly for April	116	13	9
Officers Head Quarters Wing 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment Chaubattia	90	11	0
Men of H Company 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment Chaubattia	24	10	0
Assam Branch 1st instalment from Habigunj	200	0	0
From Glasigow 8th instalment	35000	0	0
Assam Branch 2nd instalment from Nowgong	504	1	0
Appeal for India Famine Fund per Lord Searsdale 1st instalment £500	7485	6	0
Grace Presbyterian Church Sunday School New York £3-5-0	122	12	8
The Black Watch Sitapur Regimental subscription	206	3	8
Officers 10th Jats Silchar for May	24	0	0
Officers 6th Jats Dorunda 2nd Monthly Subscription	30	0	0
1st Northampton Regiment Allahabad 2nd subscription	164	12	0
Some officers and men of Jalpaiguri District police force 2nd instalment	245	0	0
Madras Branch 3rd instalment	15000	0	0
Officers non commissioned officers and men 3rd K O Hussars Lucknow Monthly subscription	41	0	0
So Aust Register Adelaide 9th instalment £116 6-1	1619	5	10
People of Southport 5th instalment ..	7,500	0	0
Assam Branch 1st instalment from Sylhet	2,000	0	0
From Edinburgh 3rd instalment £2000...	29,225	3	10
From Christ church N Z 4th instalment.	4,458	14	0
Benarsi Dass and Co., Campbellpur	7	8	0
From Tientsin 3rd instalment	813	0	0
Assam Branch Rai Jaganath Boruah Bahadur	100	0	0
Assam Branch 2nd instalment from Jorhat	40	0	0
From Invercargill N Z	5	15	7
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna K C I E	100	0	0
Staff of the office of Superintendent of Stamp and Stationery 2nd subscription	32	0	0
Manager Native Staff &c. Nedeem Tea Co Ld Sallihat	454	9	0
Hon'ble Mr R B Buckley	100	0	0
Auckland Churches Famine Fund 5th instalment £300	4500	0	0
P and O Steam Navigation Co	74853	12	9
17th instalment from Mansion House Fund	150000	0	0
Major General N F Parker per Bank of Bengal	20	0	0
Total up to date....	1,01,04,326	7	10

THE LATE MR. MANEKSHAH J. TALEYARKHAN.

AT the sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday morning, much general regret was expressed at the sudden and melancholy death of Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, a pleader of the Court, who was killed by a railway accident which occurred on Saturday to the Windsor special. Mr. Justice Candy, acting Chief Justice, addressing the Government Pleader, expressed the regret felt by himself and his colleague Mr. Justice Ranade.

Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, said in reply : My Lord Chief Justice,—We the members of the Native Bar fully agree with every sentiment that has fallen from your Lordship's lips respecting Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan. We confess, we were extremely shocked by the intelligence which came upon us with cruel surprise this morning, I mean the intelligence of the death of Mr. Manekshah, at a place far away from all that were dear, and near to him. This morning's papers announce that this death was due to a railway accident while Mr. Manekshah was going to Windsor on a visit to her Majesty the Queen-Empress. We have thus been deprived of a very valued friend and colleague. By his amiable disposition and agreeable manners, Mr. Manekshah had immensely endeared himself to us all, and we cannot forget the many pleasant associations in which we all participated. As a senior member of the Native Bar, he had commended extensive practice and had won the good opinion of all the judges with whom he came in contact. Mr. Manekshaw had ever been watchful of the interests and dignity of the Native Bar and had always their welfare at heart. To this fact his services as Secretary of the Pleaders' Association of Western India for a number of years bear ample testimony. Mr. Manekshah was a young and rising man and had entertained legitimate aspirations which, it is certain, would have been fully realised in due time. But all this has now been unfortunately nipped in the bud. His career which was one full of promise and usefulness, has been deplorably cut down so abruptly by the hands of Providence, whose ways are indeed most inscrutable. My Lords, we all deplore and deplore deeply the loss we have sustained by the untimely death of Mr. Manekshah. May God heap blessings on his soul.

In the second division Court, in which Mr. Justice Fulton and Mr. Justice Crowe presided, the former judge expressed the regret of the Bench, to which Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, replied.

Mr. Justice Fulton said : Mr. Robertson and gentlemen, we have all been greatly shocked by the news of the terrible accident which has deprived this Court of one of the best known members of its Bar. The loss of Mr. Manekshah will be deeply felt by us all ; and speaking for myself, I can only think of him as an old friend of more than two years, who came to say good bye to me a short time ago in full health and spirits before his departure for England. I little thought then that I was shaking hands with him for the last time. His high reputation as a pleader and as a gentleman, are well known to us all. We deeply deplore his death, and can only express our sincerest sympathy with his family.

Mr. Robertson, in reply, said the Bar fully reciprocated the sentiments expressed by his Lordship. The news of Mr. Maneksha's death had come as a great shock to the Bar, who would miss his well-known figure in the courts.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., Bar-at-Law, received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, on Thursday last. Rao Saheb Balwant Chimanji Kohojkar has been appointed Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Salsette at Thana. Mr. Rajaram Narayan Mohrikar, Sheristedar to the Assistant Collector of Bassein Division, has been appointed Station Magistrate at Bandora. Azam Raghunath Narayan Thosar succeeded the latter.

A special meeting of the Famine Relief Fund Committee of this place was held at the office of the Collector last week. A further sum of Rs. 3,000 was collected from the residents of Thana, Rs. 1,500 were also received from Mr. E. Lawrence for the F. R. Fund, Separate Famine Relief Fund Committees were also held at each of the Taluka towns in this district a few days ago and subscription collected for the relief of poor men in those talukas.

The daily average number of persons employed on relief works under Public Works Agency at Boisar, Sanjan, Dhanoo, Umargaon and Sal-ette in the Thana District during the past week were as follows :—Men 2,179, women 2,553 and children 941. Daily average number of poor men relieved gratuitously in 75 villages in Thana during the week was as follows :—Men 299, women 566 and children 358.

It is stated that cholera has broken out in Dhanoo Taluka lately, several dead bodies of katodis and men of wild tribes (apparently died from cholera) were found on the road between the villages of Mareie and Talasari, near the Native States of Jawhar, in Kolwan, during the past week.

Cholera has broken out at Bhiwandi near Thana lately. The daily average number of cholera cases was from forty to fifty during last week at this station.

Thomas Salvadore, a book-binder of the G. I. P. Railway Company's Offices, Bombay, who was committed on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife, Beatrice, a month ago, was tried by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, yesterday and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya, Government Pleader, conducted the case. Mr. Joseph Baptista, L.C.E., Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Keshevrao Appaji Padbye, B.A., LL. B., defended the accused.

A Koli, named Bhondia of Coorla, was tried by Rao Saheb Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B. A., Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Thana for behaving in a riotous conduct and voluntarily causing hurt to a villager at Coorla last week. He was convicted and sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment on Friday.

Three births and forty-five deaths (including twenty-one deaths from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	8	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	5	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worlee	3	1	21
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	24
Total.....	27	20	182
Total plague deaths to date	75,373	64,207	
Same date last year...	12	4	64
Small-pox	0	0	
Cholera.....	12	11	

CAMP REPORTS.

Weekly return of Camps public and private from 6 a.m., Saturday, 2nd June 1900, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 9th June :—

ALL CAMPS.

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague.....	..	...	...	..	..	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	..	..	...
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contacts.....	989	415	4	416	7	947
Evicts.....	892	241	..	331	...	712
Small-pox	...	...	..	...	...	..
				Contacts...		22
				Evicts		19

The Narielwady Mussalman Camp and the Churney Road Camp have been closed.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.—Patriotism finds expression in many and varied ways, not the least pleasant of which is the thought taken by all sorts and conditions of people at home for the men at the front. Two fifty-guinea silver cups have just been presented by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Lemco) for military sports in commemoration of the Relief. These cups have already been shipped to South Africa.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE WEATHER

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Monday's observations :—Pressure has increased over greater part of the country, the rise being brisk in North-East India, and it is now in slight to moderate defect in the North of the Bay and Bengal. It has fallen irregularly in South India, indicating probable occurrence of thunderstorms in that area during the day. Pressure is now normal over whole of North-Western and Central India. Winds are light to moderate at the head of the Bay and there are slight indications of some disturbance in the North of the Bay. Rain has practically ceased in Bengal. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Assam and Burma Coasts. Akyab reports five inches ; Thayetmyo and Tavoy, each one inch ; Silchar, three inches ; and Sibsagar, two inches. Conditions are apparently unchanged on the West Coast. Moderate to light winds are blowing and rain continues to fall in districts, South of Bombay. Calicut, Mercara, and Mangalore, each report four inches ; Karwar, two inches ; Cochin, Trevandrum, and Mysore, one inch each. Some local showers have fallen in the interior of Delhi ; Raichur and Kurnool have each received nearly one inch. Hot weather conditions continue in the interior. Temperature during the past 24 hours was eight degrees in excess in Behar, seven in Central Provinces, six in Orissa, four in Chota Nagpur, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and Bombay Deccan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara, Captain F. W. Fry, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, reports having experienced strong monsoon gale and high seas throughout the voyage. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mohammadi, Captain F. T. Griffin, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, met with strong S.-W. monsoon wind between Karachi and Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	0 07	0 60	0 59	0 89
Monday, 18th June	0 00	0 00	0 05	0 02
Total....	0 07	0 60	0 64	0 91
Total fall to June 18th, 1899.	13 72	14 82	20 99	18 69
Total fall to June 18th, 1898.	19 12	21 15	22 55	16 46

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·445	S	1	105·6	76·1	28	....	0·22	—0·28
Simla	29·354	SE	6	105·3	83·1	50	0·08	0·43	—0·35
Delhi	29·587	Calm	5	101·2	76·5	71	0·76	1·18	+0·30
Agra	29·488	SW	7	103·0	85·4	44	....	0.68	—0·09
Cawnpore ...	29·492	Calm	4	105·4	85·5	46	....	0·76	....
Allahabad ...	29·467	NW	9	102·6	80·2	51	....	0·23	—1·61
Jhansi	29·507	Calm	5	110·8	86·2	34	0·09	0·25	—1·0
Jacobabad ...	29·436	SE	3	115·1	86·9	65	....	0·01	0·00
Karachi	29·515	W	15	97·4	83·3	80	....	0·00	0·60
Jeypore	29·529	SW	7	108·7	84·1	43	....	0·64	—0·21
Ajmere	29·550	W	12	103·4	85·5	69	....	0·00	—0·57
Deesa	29·592	SW	23	105·8	82·1	64	....	0·00	—0·33
Ahmedabad.	29·627	SSW	6	107·8	84·6	65	....	0·00	....
Bhuj.....	29·578	SSW	22	103	80·9	79	....	0·0	—0·66
Jamnagar ..	29·597	SW	21	99·1	83·3	66	....	0·00	....
Rajkot.....	29·610	W	19	101·9	81·5	66	....	0·00	—1·38
Bhowna gar Para.....	29·603	SW	17	104·1	?	69	....	0·00	....
Veraval	29·641	W	13	87·6	83·3	84	....	0·00	....
Neemuch	29·597	WSW	24	101·9	80·5	73	....	0·35	—0·25
Indore	29·611	SW	11	100·3	78·6	65	....	0·25	—3·32
Saugor.....	29·542	WSW	4	103·8	82·6	81	....	0·36	—1·60
Jabulpore...	29·522	W	6	105·0	82·6	27	....	0·01	—3·68
Hyderabad.....	29·549	SW	8	107·6	83·2	6	....	1·46	—2·19
Khandwa ..	29·629	WNW	16	101·7	81·6	59	....	0·48	—2·45
Raipur.....	29·550	SW	7	104·3	79·5	80	0·03	4·21	+0·66
Nagpur	29·570	NW	12	107·7	84·9	43	....	0.45	—2·72
Amraoti	29·606	WSW	17	105·7	82·7	59	....	0·69	—2·72
Akola	29·633	WNW	19	106·2	82·3	53	....	0·55	—2·09
Surat	29·617	SW	9	96·2	83·1	74	....	0·00	—3·29
Malegaon ..	29·645	WSW	20	102·3	78·2	52	....	0·85	—2·12
Bombay ...	29·700	W	17	93·0	85·1	79	0·01	0·91	—1·95
Poona	29·697	WSW	26	93·0	75·8	63	..	1·22	—1·55
Aurangabad	29·702	W	16	98·4	74·5	59	....	2·65	....
Aurangabad	....	W	28	?	74·7	62	..	4·58	....
Sholapur.....	29·713	WSW	10	89·9	79·8	81	0·25	9·05	—10·03
Ratnagiri ..	29·726	W	10	89·9	79·8	81	0·25	9·05	—10·03
Belgaum	29·765	WSW	27	79·3	67·8	83	0·03	3·24	—1·19
Goa	29·786	SSE	15	87·5	78·9	67	0·31	12·55	....
Karwar	29·817	N	6	84·7	69·5	74	2·45	16·72	—7·16
Mangalore..	29·826	ESE	2	92·3	72·4	9	4·17	18·76	—4·72
Calicut.....	29·845	N	6	79·3	73·5	90	3·95	18·38	—3·94
Cochin.....	29·869	SSW	...	84·4	73·7	91	1·53	12·63	—4·93
Bangalore...	29·826	WSW	14	78·2	67·3	7.	0·38	2·39	—0·05
Secunderabad.....	29·699	W	14	91·6	74·9	72	....	2·35	—0·03
Masulipatam	29·647	WNW	15	101·2	79·1	74	....	0·28	—2·34
Bellary	29 744	W	13	98·7	77·3	49	....	0 44	—0·67
Cuddapah ...	29·718	S	L	103·7	78·4	68	0·21	0·38	—1·84
Madras	29 713	W	10	100·5	83·0	55	..	0·19	—1·11
Coimbatore	29 791	SW	3	87·4	69·6	74	0·28	1·40	—0·40
Trichinopoly	29·735	W	10	90·5	78·3	62	..	1·88	+1·15
Negapatam ..	29·726	W	9	95 0	81·0	53	....	0.00	—1·00
Colombo	29·856	W	8	85·0	77 0	89	0·19	6·78	+1·17
Aden	29·107	E	10	93·3	85·3	81	....	0·03	0 09

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·00 (0·09) ; G. T. H.=0·00 (0·63) ; St. G. H.=0·05 (0·64) ; C. P.=0·01 (0·91).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Belgaum, Goa, and Karwar, a brisk fall at Coimbatore, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong in many places.

A few stations excluded, the temperature continues to be in excess of normal everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 115 at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Allahabad, Delhi and Saugor.

Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (4·47"), Calicut (3·95") and Karwar (2·45") over an inch at Cochin (1·53") and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Jhansi, Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore.

The weather on and off the Malabar Coast is slightly unsettled and will become squally. The wind observations indicate probability of rather heavy rainfall on the Sahyadri Range. Rain will probably be confined to this range and to the West Coast stations from Cochin to Bombay.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th June 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·682
Temperature of the Air	degrees 88·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·7
Dew Point	79·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 93·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	84·9
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 405
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·91
" year	0·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—JUNE 17.

10 p.m.	86·0

MONDAY.—JUNE 18.

6 a.m.	85·2
10 a.m.	90·0
2 p.m.	90·2
4 p.m.	89·7

WHO WILL OWN AFRICA?

STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY ONLY JUST BEGUN.

I.—GATHERING THUNDERBOLTS.

RIGHTLY or wrongly, writes Mr. T. R. Threlfall, F.R.G.S., in the "Daily Express," the Man in the Street believes that the annexation of the Boer Republics and the undisputed suppremacy of the British in South Africa will settle the destinies of the Dark Continent, and that, henceforth, we shall have no very serious difficulty there. Never was there a greater delusion.

The fight for Africa has yet to be waged, and it promises to be quite as costly, prolonged, and bitter as those which resulted in the conquest of India. Significantly enough, too the one Great European Power which fought us so determinedly in the Eastern hemisphere faces us in the barbarian continent. France is as ambitious to found a great Colonial Empire and as jealous of allen intrusion as she was a century and a half ago. Happily, young England is still ripe for great enterprises, and as ready to assert the rights of Empire in the field as she ever was.

When the Man in the Street looks at the most recent maps of the Dark Continent and sees so much of it coloured red he is apt to conclude that Great Britain possesses the greatest share of it. He will, however, be surprised to learn that this is by no means the case. The fact is that France owns one-third Africa, Great Britain coming next with about one-fourth (though they are mostly valuable corner plots), and Germany and Portugal with a million square miles each.

It is, however, only fair to say that a considerable portion of the possessions of our Gallic neighbour consists of the Saharan desert, with about one person to every square mile. On the other hand, she owns the greater part of the territory along the Mediterranean seaboard, and, unless the unexpected happens, will ere many years lay hands on the rich lands of Morocco.

If density of population is the surest indication of wealth then Great Britain can fairly claim to be far a head of its European rivals in Africa. If Egypt is included then the people coming under her sway number nearly 50,000,000, whereas the populations under French rule do not exceed 36,000,000.

On the other hand, the population in Portuguese Africa only totals five and a half millions, and that in German Africa a little over 7,000,000. As the population of the Dark Continent is estimated at 140,000,000 it will be seen that the ancient rivals for the supremacy of India control between them considerably more than half the people of the great land of mystery.

WHERE WE ARE STRONG.

Happily, Britain's possibilities in Africa are infinitely brighter than are those of her competitors. Possessing important strips of territory along the coast on the west, east, and south, with free access to nearly all the important rivers, tapping the rich forest regions of the southern Soudan, with the prospective railway from the Cape to Cairo to bring the rich treasures of the Equatorial region within easy reach of Europe, and speedily to hold undisputed sway in South Africa, it need hardly be said that she is daily strengthening her position for that great struggle for the possession of Africa which is as certain to come as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

Able to concentrate her forces at Khartoum on the one side and in Upper Rhodesia on the other, she will, by means of the railway above referred to, be able to dominate Central Africa much more effectually than either France or Germany can, for she will be able to transport Indian and native troops to the disaffected Equator at a very short notice.

But these great possibilities will throw the brunt of civilising upon her. Whether we like it or not, therefore, if we remain in Africa and retain Egypt we shall be compelled to establish order among the savage tribes just as we were forced to wage war against the frontier tribes of India, who were for ever disturbing the peace and harrying peaceful subjects. This is the White Man's burden—this the mission of the Anglo-Saxon.

UNINHABITABLE.

Unfortunately, the Dark Continent is singular in the fact that save a very narrow fringe along the Mediterranean and the southern tongue below the Zambesi it can not be colonised by Europeans. Although the Barbary States, the Sahara, and the northern part of the Soudan are among the healthiest parts of the world, the dry, clear air being a most effective antidote against consumption, rheumatism, and many other complaints, yet the difficulties of obtaining food and water, coupled with the fierceness and fanaticism of the Arab tribes, make any settlement of Europeans there all but impossible. On the other hand, the vast region stretching from Cape Verd and Khartoum in the north to Bulawayo in the south is indeed a terra incognita to Europeans. Its river basins are great fever beds ; its huge forests and impassable swamps, amid which Europeans are stricken down are death traps ; and the damp heat is so intense that even if colonists could live they would find it impossible to work.

Yet it is a land of marvellous wealth and bewildering variety. In regions of less than a thousand miles there are included mountains capped with eternal snow, yet abounding in rich metals and nitres ; burning waterless, tawny deserts ; the upper reaches of the three great rivers of the continent, rocks rich in the most precious metals, fever-laden marshes, where myriads of noisome creatures live great primeval forests, silent as the grave, yet abounding in the most valuable timber and stocked with the richest fruits ; wattled cities seething with savage life, where ivory is stored in great stacks and gold is used for domestic purposes ; vast plains of anthills, oceans of moving sand, boundless reaches of, the most gaudy flowers, and great lakes, around whose banks can be found the most val

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Turpain gives a new method of sending two messages over the same telegraph line simultaneously, either in the same direction or oppositely. These diplex and duplex systems are effected by sending an ordinary message along the line with continuous current of a battery, and also a message of electric waves like those of the wireless telegraph.

Professor Laurent, of the Agricultural College of Gembloux, finds that the ordinary solution of nicotine supplied by the French Administration of Tobacco to agriculturists (a 10 per cent. solution of sulphate of nicotine) does not stick well to plants and insects, and proposes to improve its adhesiveness by adding strong soap and carbonate of soda in the proportion of 1—1,000th. M. Cornu has also published a new method of using tobacco juice for killing insects. Iron bars, red-hot, are placed in the centre of the greenhouse and the juice poured on them. Thick fumes condense on the plants and kill the insects.

According to the "Scientific American" artificial rubber is made by an Italian in Mexico from the gum of the Mexican shrub Synatheresas Mexicanas. This black substance is extracted from the macerated wood by a solvent such as naphtha, and may be vulcanised. The shrub yields 40 per cent. of its weight of gum. It has been called twentieth century gum.

As it is becoming the fashion to sterilise barber's tools as well as surgical instruments, the new steriliser of the Cronkhite Manufacturing Company, South Broadway, Los Angeles California, may be worth mentioning, especially as it is convenient. The instruments are sterilised by heated antiseptic vapours, but the apparatus also contains a small boiler and sandbath.

Colonel Renard has invented a light motor for military traction which is to be tried in the coming French Army manœuvres on the plain of Beauce. It has a new feature in a stiff spiral coupling for the waggons, permitting the motor to haul thirty of them on a winding road.

A collection of military automobiles is to be shown at the Paris Exhibition. These will include postal and telegraph cars, omnibuses for personnel, cars for the commander and his staff, motocycles for carrying dispatches, medical waggons, &c., as well as heavy traction engines. As a rule army automobiles are painted grey.

The Canadian Government have planted refrigerators along the coast for storing fresh bait. Half of the cost is borne by the various associations of fishermen.

According to a paper by Mr. C. H. Townsend read before the Biological Society of Washington on the flying foxes of the South Pacific Islands, there is a large rookery of them on Tongatatu at a native settlement near Nukalofa. About 8,000 bats there roost on trees in the village, and are protected by the chief, though as fruit-eaters they damage the gardens. Flying foxes also occur in Namuka (Tonga group) in a forest, and were seens in Fiji and Samoa. No bats were found in Polynesia east of the Tonga and Samoa islands.

Shagrock, in San Francisco Bay, has been blown up by explosive gelatine. Nearly two tons of the explosive were used, and fired from a barge 6,000 feet away. A great column of spray and stones, estimated at 1,000 feet in height, rose at the explosion, which killed a number of fish in the vicinity.

Profostor Delabarre, of Brown University, U-S., will explore the coast and interior of Northern Labrador this summer. There is a place for one or two scienciffic men on the expedition, and a geologist will be welcome. Professor Delabarre lives at 9, Arlington-avenue, Providence, R. I.

The Isle of Murano near Venice has long had a reputation for its glass, and its Venetian pearl work a sort of mosac in artificial pearls, much employed in making mortuary crosses but with a view of raising the value of these pearls a syndicate of all the makers was formed and this has brought about a rival trade at Lyons where charcoal is cheaper than at Venice. Already 8,000 workpeople are employed at Lyons in this business.

The "Annales Telegraphiques" has a note by M. Massin, engineer of Posts and Telegraphs, France, in which he shows that for ordinary purposes aluminium-bronze telephone wire does not seem more advantageous than silicon-bronze wire. Aluminium-bronze is oxidised in the air, and if lighter than silicon-bronze for overhead wires, it requires more insulator in cables.

The projected telegraph from Syria to Hedjaz will bring Mecca and Medina into the world-wide system of wires. The line will follow the old pilgrims' route to the shrine of Mahomet, and be 931 miles long.

The cable laid from Para up the Amazon was quickly destroyed by the driftwood of the mighty river, and a landline is now in course of construction. About 180 miles of it are completed, notwithstanding the expense and difficulty of cutting a way through the tropical forests.

Writers in the "Zoologist" observe that the cold late spring has kept away the migrating birds which come to England in summer. Moreover, the lapwings and partridges of Scotland have paired very late this year.

In the "Revue Scientifique," M. Paul Garnault ascribes the spirit voices of Zulu Maori, Tongan, and Chinese sorcerers to ventriloquism. The Egyptian speaking statues were, he thinks, also worked by this vocal illusion. The Hebrews, until the seventh century, B. C. perhaps later, had statues that spoke. Such were ephod and the teraphim or images of ancestors. He thinks they were used for divination, as oracles, and that urim and thummin, mysterious and undescribed objects, were not diamonds, as has been thought, but statuettes worn on the breast of the High Priest.

There are two sorts of lynx in the Rocky Mountains the grey or Canadian and the red lynx. The animal is wary and as the scent he leaves is feeble, it is almost useless to hunt him with dogs in time of snow. He dives in the pinewoods of the summits on hares and other rodents. His feet are hairy on the soles and as he often runs along fallen trunks or jumps from tree to tree, his trail is difficult to follow. Overtaken with dogs, the grey lynx takes refuge in a tree where he is shot. The red lynx however is bold in facing dogs and tenacious in his grip

Professor Kitasato of Tokio, has discovered a second bacillus of the plague, and has also produced a new serum for the cure of that disease.

Death Valley is probably the most singular part of California. It lies in Incyo Country between the Funeral Range and Panamint mountains, a narrow tract eight miles wide and 75 miles long. Travellers and prospectors dying of thirst in it have shed a halo of romance around it. The range of temperature in it from 137° above zero in summer to below zero in winter, is perhaps the greatest in the America's. Vegetation is burnt up in summer. The mesquite and the Spanish bayonet manage to survive. The wind is like the blast of a fiery furnace and kills the birds; but the sand storms for, simoons, of July and August are the most deadly. In the hot season eggs are cooked in the sand and meat putrifies in an hour. To be an hour without water means death. Porous water jars are suspended in draughts to cool them by evaporation. In the lowest parts of the valley are borax marshes white as snow, the borax lying on wet clay or in water. They are circular, and are thought to indicate old craters, and a raised beach 600 feet up the hills shows that the valley is the bed an old lake.

Some notes by Professor A. Lanier, which appear in "Photographische Mitteilungen" for May, go some way towards discrediting the usual view that a granular state of the silver bromide is an essential condition of high sensitiveness. Professor Lanier points out that sometimes the finely divided bromide of silver ripens into the granular modification whithout any material increase of sensitiveness taking place, while in other cases it is easy to recognise that the increase in sensitiveness does not progress "paripassu" with the granulation; hence it is that in practice the growth of sensitiveness cannot be watched or gauged by observing the degree of granulation. It is mentioned that Guebhardt has shown that a certain tendency to fog is a universal property of a highly sensitive emulsion, and the author concludes that not only the tendency to fog, but also the increase sensitiveness, arises from a partial reduction of the argentic bromide to argentous bromide this view having been put forward by Dr. Luther, and also indirectly by Professor Abegg. In support of the argentous bromide view, it is mentioned that oxydising agents not only retard the development of high sensitiveness, but also undo the effect of ripening. It is sugested that the granular form, as form may to some extent make plates more rapid than they otherwise might be, as it may be favourable to the more complete absorption of the incident light.

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink. it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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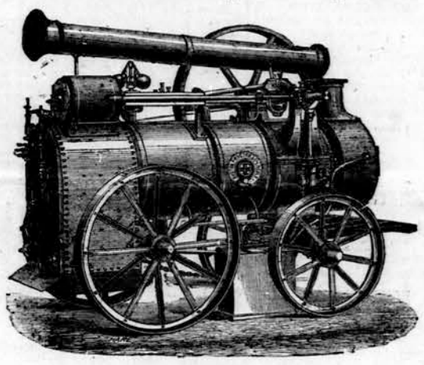

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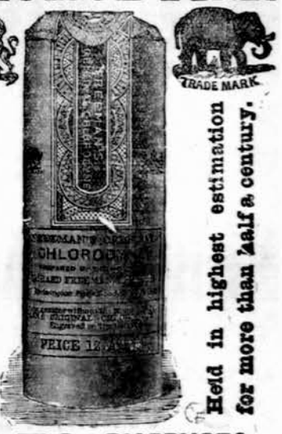

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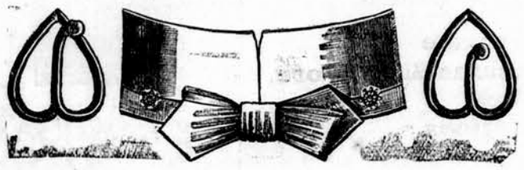

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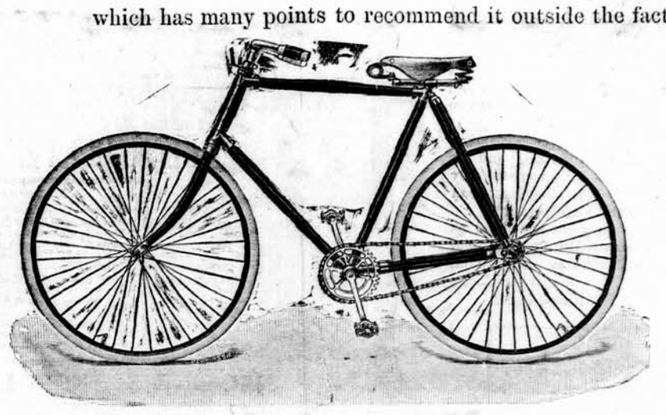

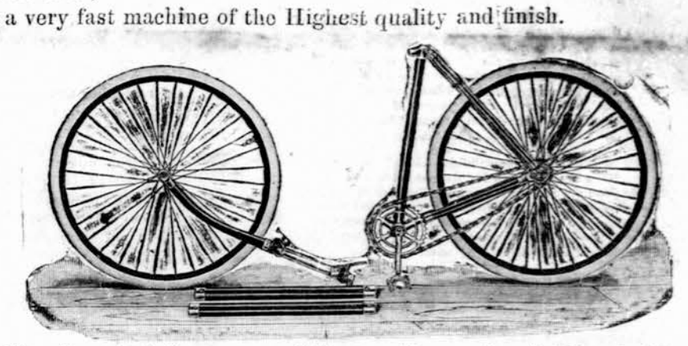

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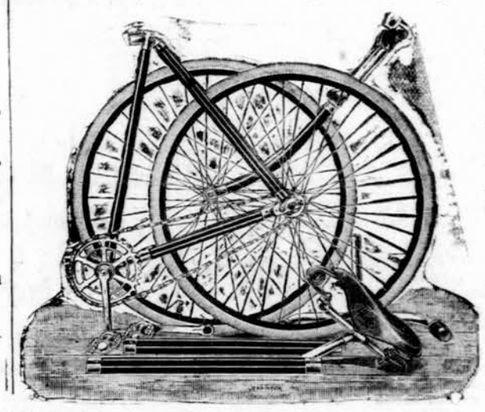

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Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

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